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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

'Whistler's Mother' Has Secret

Greek Toilers Fight Machine

British Token Would Default

Germany Curbs the Grumbler

France Tackles Biggest Job

Russia Has Worker 'Nobles'

THE United States, observing Mother's Day, could have no more typical example of a mother's devotion than that disclosed in the Monitor's story of how James A. McNeill Whistler painted his celebrated picture. The artist had reached the verge of greatness. Mrs. Whistler posed for him; some critics have rated the picture in the world's greatest three. A sick mother was resolved to help her striving son. When ill she posed, but she did more than pose. Her new-old letter tells how, pain-racked, she never ceased for a moment to pray for and believe in the success of her boy. Whistler, great poseur in everything else, wrought a picture of matchless sincerity. It moved and still moves the world. Some call it art, some motherhood. His genius was given the credit. But today one hesitates before an element hitherto unsuspected, unappraised—Who shall measure the power of a mother's understanding prayer?

¶ Greece sees the port of Kalamata quiet again after riots in which seven persons were killed when soldiers fired on the strikers. Regretful officers insist the rioters forced them to shoot. The port was witnessing the latest uprising of men against machinery. Automatic loading devices had been installed and the dock workers felt their jobs were vanishing. Since invention of the steam engine this thing has happened over and over again—Human hands grow desperate when iron hands outdo them.

¶ New York is obscured weirdly, Boston lightly, by a vast dust cloud sweeping out of the parched grain lands of the Middle West and moving on to sea, as though toward the failing wheat conference at London. Wheat prices soar, the blight of drought aiding acreage restriction—A few more blows at the grain crop may bring abundance of this queerest of all prosperity.

¶ Britain is notified by the United States that a token payment only on war debts on June 15 will leave it in default. Secretary of State Hull informs Ambassador Sir Ronald Lindsay that this position is mandatory under provisions of the Johnson bill. Prime Minister MacDonald and Sir John Simon study the new situation. They favor negotiating a settlement, but decline to make the first move—A settlement would add to the recovery and assurance of the world.

¶ Germany hears Propaganda Minister Dr. Goebbels open a two months' campaign against grumblers at the present régime. A huge meeting in the Berlin Sports Palace is told the campaign "will uproot small critics like weeds and bring to light the public gossip of beerhouse and café." Political jokes are taboo; depreciation of Storm Troopers or Government brings dismissal of workers. Churches are warned against hostile reaction; Jews are told to remain quietly within their four walls—If boycotts from abroad grow serious, German Jews will be held to answer.

¶ France sees its Parliament prepare for a struggle which will test the professed readiness of its members for extensive reform. Ever since the February riots members of the Chamber and Senate have known there must be changes or an overthrow of the present order. Premier Doumergue's emergency decrees must be ratified, a public works program adopted, financial scandals cleared up, with new banking regulations. The war debts must be faced, the public service lists again cut down. Mystery and dishonesty—France is demanding that these disappear out of its Government.

¶ Moscow accords semiofficial recognition to an "aristocracy" of efficient workers. These "noblemen" are acclaimed by the press as persons to be emulated. Engineer Tommke is the most outstanding "aristocrat." He is a locomotive driver who brought in his train on time, was in none of the numerous wrecks, made a record for fuel economy on his runs. Nikita Mzotov was so good a coal miner that he has been set to writing books about it. Tsars of the throttle, Grand Dukes of the pick—Moscow uses its imagination to mold well its men.

¶ Montana prepares for one of those strange, temporary towns that spring up at the sites of great Federal Government projects. Fort Peck, which must house from 5000 to 8000 persons for five years, will leap into being on the left bank of the Missouri River. A dam, to cost $80,000,000, is to minimize flood dangers, stabilize the depth for navigation, and supply hydroelectric power. First will come a 287-mile power line, costing $1,000,000. Once the U. S. Government avoided enterprises—Circumstances have made it the most titanic constructor business has ever known.

U. S. Is Declared on Verge Of New Era Where State Will Submerge Individual

Educators in Five-Year Study of Social Trends Split on Conclusions, but Majority Expects an Age of Collectivism

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 12—Great changes sweeping over the United States have combined to destroy America's traditional era of laissez faire in economy and government and are leading the country into a new age of collectivism, according to the first installment of the report of the social studies commission of the American Historical Association, made public today. Other installments of the report will be released to the press next week.

The commission, appointed by the American Historical Association and subsidized by the Carnegie Foundation to inquire into the changing social trends in the United States, is composed of internationally known educators and historians who have been engaged on this survey for the past five years. Much of the work was carried on contemporaneously with that of President Hoover's Research Committee on Social Trends.

Publication of the findings was delayed several months, it was learned, because the members comprising the commission split 12 to 4 over the conclusions of the report, which is termed "radical" in some quarters, but "liberal" and "progressive" by spokesmen for the majority. It is understood that one or more of the four dissenting members may issue a minority report.

Although undecided as to the specific form which this new "collectivism" will take, the commission declares itself "almost certain" it will involve a larger measure of compulsory, as well as voluntary, cooperation of citizens in the conduct of the complex national economy, a corresponding enlargement of the functions of government and an "increasing state intervention in fundamental branches of economy previously left to individual discretion and initiative."

"In any event," the report continues, "the commission is convinced by its interpretation of available empirical data that the actually integrating economy of the present day is the forerunner of a consciously integrated society in which individual economic actions and individual property rights will be altered and abridged."

Stressing that the emerging age is particularly an "age of transition," the commission holds that it is marked by numerous and severe tensions arising out of "the conflict between the actual trend toward integrated economy and society, on the one hand, and the traditional practices, dispositions, ideas and institutional arrangements inherited from the passing age of individualism, on the other."

Among these "tensions," it says, are "privation in the midst of plenty,

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Senate Ready To Pass Stock Control Bill

Passage Is Assured—Puts Safeguards Around Average Investor

Minor Changes Seen

Prohibits Pools, Bars Thin Margins and Demands Truth About Issues

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 12—With overwhelming congressional sentiment behind it, the stock market control act—product of a quarter century of agitation—was headed for certain passage in the Senate today. The bill has already passed the House in somewhat different form and will go to conference to iron out differences, preparatory to presidential signature.

Concededly the most important piece of fiscal legislation before this session of Congress, the bill affects every stock exchange in the United States and every stock and bond now currently traded in. It provides drastic changes in the whole American investment system.

For the first time in history the public's relations with the investment market are brought under federal control. The affairs of companies offering securities for investment or speculation are subjected to federal scrutiny, while the methods of stock exchanges themselves, both in Wall Street and in all outlying cities, are brought under supervision.

Sequel to 1929 Crash

The new far-reaching curb on exchanges is primarily the sequel to the 1929 crash and subsequent revelations by the Senate Finance Committee under its counsel, Mr. Ferdinand Pecora. But agitation for federal control goes as far back as 1909, when a New York committee reported regulatory recommendations to Gov. Charles E. Hughes, and 1913, when the famous Pujo "Money" committee made an exhaustive study and brought the elder J. Pierpont Morgan to examination by Samuel Untermeyer, its counsel, just as Mr. Pecora last year examined the present Mr. Morgan, son of the orginal J. P.

The Fletcher-Rayburn bill, according to its sponsor, Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D.) of Florida, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, is designed to accomplish the following:

"Establish, through federal regulation, an efficient, adequate, open

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

She Symbolizes Universal Mother Love

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"The Artist's Mother," by James A. McNeill Whistler

War in Chaco Laid to Powers Who Sell Arms

Report of League Board Expected to Put Blame on Member States

New Air Raid Feared

Further Efforts to Persuade Paraguay and Bolivia to End Strife Likely

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GENEVA, May 12—Fears of ruthless international aerial warfare and accusations that members of the League of Nations have sold arms to belligerents are expected to be forthcoming tonight when the Chaco Commission of the League of Nations makes public its report on the war between Paraguay and Bolivia.

It is understood the commission's report will insist that the border conflict between the two South American nations has been continued over a period of more than two years with the killing and maiming of thousands of soldiers and noncombatants only because it has been possible to purchase arms from abroad.

Force to the weight of the commission's report has been lent by the fact that Bolivia yesterday threatened an air bombardment of Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay.

Bombardments Protested

Paraguay already has protested against the bombardment by bombing planes of the cities of Guarani and Miharovich which it contended are not military headquarters and are defenseless.

Bolivia announced that Asuncion would be bombarded if it was able to confirm reports that Bolivian soldiers, captured by the Paraguayans, had been mistreated.

Members of the League today referred to a resolution presented by Great Britain and France to the League Council in February, 1933, which held that a ban on arms shipments to Paraguay and Bolivia "might be effective in all states joined in its application."

United States Consulted

"We are prepared," the authors of the resolution said, "to give effect to this resolution and to consult with states which are not members of the League, yet whose cooperation is essential."

This last was an allusion to the United States.

The United States has been consulted in various ways in regard to the Chaco war. Direct negotiations between the two embattled nations has been conducted at Washington, in Buenos Aires, and at Montevideo.

The League sent the special commission which will make its report tonight into the Chaco itself. Its report is expected to be a complete summing up of the situation on a scale rarely seen before in the history of warfare.

That commission failed, however, in its efforts to induce the belligerents to lay down their arms.

It is regarded as likely that the next steps in peacemaking efforts will be initiated as a result of the commission's report.

American Golfers Defeat British For Walker Cup Again

Take Enough Singles to Win Easily on St. Andrews Links

ST. ANDREWS, Scot., May 12 (AP)—The United States successfully defended the Walker Cup, international golf trophy, by trouncing their British challengers today in the singles competition, after capturing three of the four foursomes yesterday.

The Americans quickly clinched their eighth successive triumph in the team battle by piling up lopsided margins in the first four singles.

They were paced by Johnny Goodman of Omaha, national open titleholder, who rallied to defeat Michael Scott, British amateur champion, 7 and 6, and W. Lawson Little of San Francisco, victor over burly Cyril Tolley, by 6 and 5.

The sixth and seventh victories for the Americans, in two days of play, settling the issue, were tallied by Capt. Francis Ouimet of Boston and George T. Dunlap Jr. of New York, the amateur champion. Ouimet disposed of Leonard Crawley, 5 and 4, while Dunlap took the measure of Jack McLean in a sensational match, 4 and 3.

Johnny Fischer, slim Cincinnati star, made it five in a row for the Americans by overcoming Eric Fiddian, 5 and 4.

T. A. (Tony) Torrance, veteran British internationalist, halted the rout by defeating Max Marston of Philadelphia for England's first victory of the day. Torrance won, 4 and 3, with a rally that ended their hard-fought encounter.

Wheat Shortage Eases Crisis As Conference Fails

Drought in Many Lands Makes World Action Less Necessary

Simultaneously with news of the deadlock in the World Wheat Conference, consequent upon Argentina's refusal to accept the proposed minimum price scheme, come reports of threatened wheat shortages due to drought in many countries.

Already the Government of India has been compelled to reduce its estimate of the coming crop more than 7 per cent below earlier forecasts. Doubt is expressed in Hungary whether that country will have a surplus this year to export to Italy under the terms of the recent Rome agreement. The drought which has affected central Europe has compelled Roumania to stop all wheat exports. A smaller crop is forecast in Australia. While Russia anticipates a bigger crop due to increased acreage, last year's scarcity has reduced reserve supplies.

In the United States effects of the drought led Department of Agriculture officials to reduce their estimates of the winter wheat crop by nearly 20,000,000 bushels.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 12—Failure of the Wheat Advisory Committee here to reach an agreement is not expected to be permanent in view of the urgency of the world need to maintain general limitation of exports in the interests of farmers everywhere.

The Argentine, all British authorities agree, will have much to answer for should its demand for an increased quota as a condition for its signing of the price maintenance plan be pressed unreasonably. On the other hand sympathy is felt for its position, since the exceptional size of its last crop was not foreseen when the existing quotas were allotted.

Meanwhile, information has arrived here from India and central Europe, suggesting that the wheat

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Illinois Passes Bill To Support NRA After Hard Fight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 12—The State of Illinois has lined up with the states helping to enforce the NRA, but it took a long, stiff battle in the Legislature, where the NRA compliance bill was passed by the Senate yesterday after getting through the House a few days earlier. Sponsored by Gov. Henry Horner, the bill is now ready for his formal signature, but does not become law until July 1, when it will authorize state authorities and employees to become enforcement officers for the federal NRA codes. In other terms, it makes the NRA applicable to intrastate commerce in Illinois as well as to interstate commerce.

Reports of influence being exerted from Washington to bring about the bill's passage, apprehension that it might lead to wholesale patronage, and also that the State might be setting a dangerous precedent in voting away its powers, were all factors which entered into the fight. It was also a strong party issue.

In spite of his appeal that the NRA was "above politics," the Governor got only five Republican votes in the House and one in the Senate. The bill passed the lower branch with a bare constitutional majority while it had two votes to spare in the Senate.

It was a fact noted with considerable interest that Mrs. Anna Wilmarth Ickes, wife of Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, did not vote in the House, where she is a member. Mrs. Ickes was between two allegiances. She is a Republican member of the House and her colleagues were voting against the bill. She is the wife of a Democratic Cabinet member, who is one of the leading New Dealers. She stayed in Washington and did not vote at all.

Mother Prayed For Great Success Of 'Jemie' Whistler

Love Echoed in Canvas, Letters to Scarsdale Friend Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SCARSDALE, N. Y., May 12—This quiet village in the Westchester hills steps into the unaccustomed limelight on Mother's Day to set a wreath of remembrance on James A. McNeill Whistler's portrait of his mother, on view in this country through courtesy of the Paris Louvre.

Mrs. Whistler herself lived here in Rectory Lane while "Jemie" was in West Point Academy, and today in the quaint old house is treasured a packet of almost unknown letters written by her in which she tells how the picture, rated by some critics as one of the three greatest in the world, came to be painted.

The portrait was done in London, years after its "model" had quit the Scarsdale house to go to her son, then grown famous, but back to Margaret Hill in Rectory Lane came epistles out of the heart which apparently give to art annals for the first time the full, moving story of how an inspired piece of art came into being.

Longed to Aid Son

The fading letters tell, in fine, old-fashioned penmanship, the tale of an ailing mother who longed to be of assistance to her boy. She consented to pose when she was not able to pose, failed in the first posture and a new posture was found that enabled the sitting to go on. Then come the words that to mother hearts everywhere will be to each in its own degree revealing: "If a mother's prayers can bless her son this painting will be a success, for I prayed every moment I was posing for my dear boy."

Running up the hill in Scarsdale from Church Lane, still a rather bumpy country road, turns Rectory Lane. Both these lanes gained their names for their proximity to the early Episcopal church and rectory. The inhabitants, now numbering about 10,000, of the village of Scarsdale, in spite of their increasing numbers and modernity, cannot blot

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Hartford Ministers Check Relief Supplies and Find Food Good but Monotonous

New England Observers See ERA Putting Women to Work With Knitting Needles as Recovery Aid; Boston City Councilmen Gasp at Frauds

Many cities have been feeding needy families for many months. Critics have charged that those receiving aid have been in no position to complain but that diet was poor and insufficient.

Today Hartford, Conn., is checking wisely. Regular welfare food is being tried by 50 representative families who do not need relief, but are willing to test its standards.

Two ministers have just completed a week's test on their families. They report the food allowance as insufficient for adults, very inadequate for the needs of children, and likely to result in injury over a period of months.

No criticism of the quality of the food sent was made, but lack of variety and quantity caused censure. Only fruit was prunes; too small quantities of fresh vegetables; no fresh milk except for children under six; limited supplies of meat and eggs; no spices or flavoring for desserts; a small supply of canned vegetables.

Relief

Backs Up

Work suitable for women was a major problem in the CWA has continued to plague ERA directors. Today Joseph P. Carney, fresh from Washington, is starting a new plan for women—knitting.

Two plants will be set up, one in Boston and one in Millville, the industryless town the State had to take over.

In 1918 women knitted for the army. The new knitting will go to the army of welfare recipients.

Under the CWA, census-taking became the main feminine effort. Under the ERA work has been given to women cleaning up city and town buildings because of lack of something better. Now knitting will lift many a back from bending over city floors, put them into comfortable positions before easy-to-run knitting machines.

Welfare Gasps

Two Boston City Councilmen started out yesterday to inspect welfare conditions. They carried a list of 35 names to which welfare money had been sent for the last three years. First 12 names investigated found Councilmen Robert Gardner Wilson Jr. and John I. Fitzgerald gasping in astonishment. Four causes of gasps: Nine of the 12 were

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Labor Disturbances Continue But Some Strikes Are Settled

By the Associated Press

Two strikes were erased today from the nation's map of industrial disturbances, but other labor disputes hampered the making of bread, shoes and automobiles.

Settlement of longshoremen's strikes at Texas ports and Mobile, Ala., was announced, and several hundred went out in New York against the Clyde Mallory Steamship Lines, in an effort to obtain recognition of the union. The Buick Motor Company's plant at Flint Mich., was shut down, throwing 14,000 men out of work. The closing came just after the strike of union employees of the Fisher Body Corporation's plant No. 1, which produces bodies for Buick.

Automobile traffic ebbed but street car travel boomed at Cleveland, where motor fuel was lacking because of the three-week strike of 2000 filing station attendants for more pay. Akron, Ohio, was threatened with breadless days by a strike of 600 bakers and bread truck drivers. At Cincinnati 1100 employees of Remington-Rand, Inc., joined workers of other company plants in a strike.

Striking employees of the Brown Shoe Company at Salem, Charleston, Mattoon, Sullivan and Murphysboro, Ill., and Vincennes, Ind., picketed peacefully. Stones were thrown in a demonstration by several thousand strikers and sympathizers at the Buffalo, N. Y., plant of the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Company. No one was injured.

Western Kentucky coal miners belonging to company unions went to work on a $4 scale seven-hour day today until a decision is reached on a permanent injunction by operators against the NRA $4.60 scale.

Bridge Connects Bermuda Islands

ST. GEORGE'S, Bermuda, May 12—St. David's Island, Bermuda, is a world to itself no longer. With the opening May 10 by the Governor of Bermuda, Sir Thomas Astley Cubitt, of the new $300,000 bridge and road connecting it with St. George's, the island, which has never had even carriages, is ready for modern life and civilization.

The new structure, which replaces ferry service, bridges a narrow but swift channel, and the center span can be raised to allow yachts to pass through. A road a third of a mile long is the approach from the mainland, while one two-thirds of a mile has been completed on St. David's.

A few of the inhabitants of St. David's will visit the other islands of Bermuda for the first time, as they have been singularly content to stay at home, carrying on their English traditions.

St. David's Island, only 510 acres in area, contains some of the finest land in Bermuda. It is famed for the lilies and arrowroot grown there.

Russia Pries Loose Grip of Job Holders

MOSCOW, May 12 (AP)—Two of Soviet Russia's highest officials in the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, both of them veterans of international diplomacy, lost their jobs last night in a shakeup of the department.

The move is a step in the decentralization process decreed by the last Communist Party Congress for all political and economic branches of the Government to obtain greater efficiency.

Mr. Leo M. Karakhan, former Ambassador to China and vice-commissar in charge of Near Eastern affairs, and Mr. Gregory Sokolnikoff, once Ambassador to Great Britain and the present vice-commissar in charge of the vital Far Eastern section of the Commissariat, were those demoted. An order established two "assistants" to Maxim Litvinoff, Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Nicolai Krestinsky, at present a vice-commissar, and Mr. B. B. Stomoniakoff, a "member" of the collegium which was abolished in the shifts.

Japan Takes Firm Stand In British Trade Issue

TOKYO, May 12 (AP)—A foreign office communiqué, reviewing the history of Anglo-Japanese commercial difficulties leading up to the current trade war, declared today that Japan "intends to safeguard fully the rights and interests" that it "possesses under the various treaties" with Britain.

"The Government is studying carefully and calmly" effects of the British action upon trade and other Anglo-Japanese relations, the communique said, adding: The Government "also is considering necessary counter-action."

Oleomargarine Tax Levied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Designed more as a protective measure for native fats and oils than a source of revenue, South Carolina's levy of 10 cents a pound on oleomargarine containing imported ingredients went into effect April 25.

Electric Lights Used For Fifty Years in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 12 (By U. P.)—The golden jubilee of electric lighting in Chile passed almost without notice. Only the newspaper El Mercurio recalled that 50 years ago, in 1884, its Valparaiso edition, published a legal announcement of a petition by Señor Carlos Garcia to supply electric light to that port.

Señor Garcia, as president of the Valparaiso Electric Light Storage & Power Company, said he had received a dynamo, storage batteries and "all the latest inventions." He put in a provisional plant of 8 horsepower to demonstrate, illuminating Valparaiso's city square from a distance of four miles.

Transient Midwest 'Real Estate' Mantles Eastern States in Clouds

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—A giant, dun-colored mantle of soil dust from the Middle West swirled over the Atlantic Coast region yesterday, from Washington to Boston, almost obscuring the sun with its eerie haze.

New York's skyscrapers were shrouded in the gritty atoms of dust that have been carried from the hot, drought-parched prairies. The dust absorbed all of the humidity in the air and dropped it to near record lows. The humidity in New York Thursday night was 90. Last night it was down in the thirties. The dust cloud was estimated to be 1500 miles long and 900 miles wide.

Dr. E. E. Free said tests he has made with a jet type dust counter show that the air in the city contained 40 tons of dust per cubic mile. He estimated that over the city alone there was 31,000 tons of solid matter.

His tests were made on the seventeenth floor of an office building on Fifth Avenue. Everything in the city has been coated with a fine but gritty covering of brownish dirt—dirt that seeps through window casements and under doors.

Engineers who counted the particles in the middle western air yesterday estimated that a total of 300,000,000 tons of dust, previously Minnesota, Dakota and Illinois topsoil, in which wheat and oats were planted, had been lifted by the stiff winds and taken foglike across the country.

It was estimated that into metropolitan Chicago alone were brought 12,000,000 pounds of it, deposited on Loop desks and residential rugs. That's four pounds each for every man, woman and child in the city.

The Ohio Valley received a share of the dust, reports indicated, and it appeared the Atlantic would be the final repository.

Meteorologists in New York City, whose skyscrapers were enveloped in its thick haze, said the storm was phenomenal. Observers said it was the worst in 20 years.

Moreover, weather men here would not admit the storm was over, regardless of the cleared air. They pointed out that increased winds would again pick up topsoil and swirl it over the land. Rain, they said, was the only insurance against a return of the storm.

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Things Present

If two cars are being driven along the highway and both drivers are negligent, can either one recover damages from the other if there is a collision? The answer is given in another of the interesting series, "You and the Law," on the Progress in Education Page.

Are the pictures on the walls of your home there because they are relatives' portraits or because the walls look bare without some sizable thing hung on them? Whichever is the case, there is a fine chance for adding to the pleasures of life by selecting ones for reasons that may be better, as you will note by reading "Consider the Pictures" on the Interior Decoration and Antiques Page.

Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's Page, another Parable of Safed the Sage, and the first of a series of 10 articles on "Historic Jaunts in New England."

Execution of Prisoners Denied by Paraguay

ASUNCION, Paraguay, May 12 (By U. P.)—The Government vigorously denied yesterday that any Bolivian prisoners had been condemned to death or any reprisals taken or intended.

President Ayala, however, warned that if Asuncion was bombed, reprisals would be taken against prisoners.

Paraguayan threats were reliably regarded as intended to pacify the public which has openly threatened to lynch the prisoners if any civilians were killed as a result of the air attacks. Reprisals, it was believed, would not include executions, but would be confined to rigorous treatment in the camps.

Bolivian Outposts Bombed by Enemy

ASUNCION, Paraguay, May 12 (AP)—Paraguayan bombing planes swooped low over Bolivian outposts today and subjected them to a concentrated bombardment. This followed closely upon a protest against bombardment by Bolivian planes of the Paraguayan cities of Guarani and Mihanovich.

An official announcement today said that Paraguayan troops turned an attempted Bolivian advance along the Bolivian front into a Paraguayan victory. Many of the attacking troops were captured after they had been allowed to penetrate into the Paraguayan lines, the statement declared, and a large supply of machine guns and rifles was taken.

President Prunes Relief Call By Slash of Half a Billion; House Votes Big Road Fund

Observers See Sharp Turn of White House Toward the Right—Johnson Takes Blame for Delay on Darrow's Critical Report on Codes

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 12—Mixed emotions today greeted the unexpected announcement that President Roosevelt had whittled the new emergency relief request by more than $500,000,000. To Administration supporters it was one more bit of evidence that times are getting better and less money needed for relief.

But extreme New Deal and Progressive circles fear it means Mr. Roosevelt is turning more and more toward the Right, is abandoning the expensive relief doctrines of Left Wing Senators, is moving more determinedly toward "sound money" and all that phrase means.

While the Conservative-Progressive split was thus further emphasized by the relief situation, the Senate moved swiftly toward final passage of the stock market control bill, the NRA prepared to cut loose from small industry and the service trades, the House dozed after voting itself a fat slice of pork, and the White House buzzed with talk of a counter-attack on congressional job hunters.

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Relief: If newspaper correspondents can find out the main theme of discussion between the President and his Cabinet at their bi-weekly meetings, they usually have a lead for their stories. The topic uppermost at present around the famous mahogany table is relief.

The details of the $1,322,000,000 relief bill to be sent up to Congress early next week; the possibility of demand for more aid than is counted on from the Midwest because of the drought now endangering the crops; the probable necessity of diverting unexpended public works funds and RFC money to fill relief calls next winter if money runs short before Congress comes back—these are the things the President is talking over with his advisers.

In view of the darkening outlook in the relief picture today, the President's announcement that he had whittled down the $1,500,000,000 bill he had planned to present to Congress to $1,322,000,000 fell on surprised ears.

The sum had originally been set at $2,000,000,000—then cut to $1,500,000,000. It was hastily explained that he is anxious to keep the total appropriation within the estimates made in his budget message on Jan. 4, and he has now found it possible to eliminate still more items for which Congress has already made provision.

The President is asking Congress for the relief money in a lump sum. When he gets it he will distribute it between the CCC, the PWA and other agencies of the New Deal. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration received additional funds in February when the President sent a special for $950,000,000 to complete the CWA program and meet relief needs through the summer.

The FERA has charts made estimating what their needs will be way into next fall. But they didn't account for unforeseen troubles such as the drought. There are several emergency agencies which have not been able to put their programs into effect quickly enough to use the money the President set aside for them. For instance, while the PWA allotted all its $3,300,000,000, it is finding now that some of that can't be spent because of local delays, inability to furnish adequate financial security, etc. Every day funds are being re-allocated as recipients give up title to them.

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Defeat to Victory: Cutting through the welter of political intrigue which surrounded the Senate Commerce Committee's refusal to confirm Dr. Willard Thorpe as head of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, President Roosevelt, by executive order, has appointed Prof. John Dickinson Assistant Secretary of Commerce, as temporary director.

Professor Dickinson was the chief critic of the political group which obtained the ousting of Dr. Thorp—culminating in his resignation yesterday—and, like Dr. Thorp, was a member of the brain trust. His appointment as temporary chief of the bureau is a direct blow at the partisan claims which blocked Dr. Thorp's confirmation because he had once registered as a Republican.

Meanwhile, Washington comment was outspoken in naming Mr. H. Russell Amory, assistant director of the bureau and a political protégé of Senator William G. McAdoo (D.) of California as a "ringleader" in a group who sought to oust Dr. Thorp, the Amherst professor. It is recalled that the Secretary of Commerce himself, Mr. Daniel C. Roper, originally passed as a protégé of Senator McAdoo.

But, Secretary Roper has formed a sub-committee of his Business Advisory and Planning Council to investigate the personnel of the bureau, which is one of the most important in the whole Washington picture. On the committee are business men of the caliber of Mr. Henry S. Dennison of Framingham, Mass., and Messrs. Thomas Watson, president of International Business Machines, Inc., and S. Clay Williams, formerly president of the Reynolds Tobacco Company.

Dr. Dickinson, who had protested publicly that the bureau should not fall into "patronage mongering," plans a sweeping clean-up. President Roosevelt, in accepting Dr. Thorp's resignation, pays tribute to his "rare talents." Thus, the first battle between Congress and the President over a "New Deal" appointment may result in an ultimate reform.

★ ★ ★

General Johnson's Fault: NRA's Hugh Johnson has taken the blame squarely on his own broad shoulders for holding up publication of Mr. Clarence Darrow's Review Board report—delay which has stirred up a minor political blizzard and threatened to embroil the White House in a sharp controversy with Senate progressives.

The General revealed that he had himself insisted that the Darrow report be kept back until he and his division chiefs had time to study it and prepare their answer, which will be made public simultaneously with the original report. He felt that since the report was a violent attack on the NRA he "had the right to answer the various commentaries on codes at the same time the report is made public."

This explanation relieved President Roosevelt of the suspicion that he was attempting to suppress the Darrow report, but failed to explain why the White House had persistently used the alleged length of the report as the excuse for delay. It is stated by those who have seen the report that it is only 6000 words long, which is not too much for a newspaper man to digest. Friends of Senators Nye and Borah, who were responsible for establishment of the Darrow board, believe tha this was to be the excuse for making public only a very diluted summary of the report instead of the original.

If this was the intention, it has been abandoned. Following all the fuor over secrecy, the President announced yesterday afternoon that the full text of the report would be given out, along with the summary. Which deprives Senators Nye and Borah of a rather sensational "censorship" issue.

★ ★

Pork: With the pleasant composure of men who have bettered their future prospects, the entire House was on a week-end vacation to dream of gentle showers of ballots—ballots all marked the right way in November's elections.

They could do this because yesterday by an overwhelming majority they voted to scatter an additional $460,000,000 throughout the states for roadbuilding. And this was just $360,000,000 more than the Administration had the slightest intention of spending on roads. The House hadn't waited to hear what the White House wanted. It just heard a rumor that some roads were to be built. And in a burst of generosity it promptly voted for every road it could remember. Mr. Roosevelt did not receive time to indicate which roads he didn't want.

Only 26 members failed to see the light when the roll call was taken. They were even unkind enough to describe it as "pork barrel legislation" and "another sectional grab." But the majority, firm in the conviction of a righteous cause, were unshaken. Of the six Democrats who voted "No," four came from Illinois, one from Ohio, and one from Texas. Of the 20 unpersuaded Republicans, eight were from Massachusetts, six from New York and the remainder from major population centers along the Atlantic coast. In other words, what opposition there was came from the places where people pay heavy federal taxes.

But the bill may mean nothing. The Senate is not so interested in November elections as the House because only one-third of its membership is up.

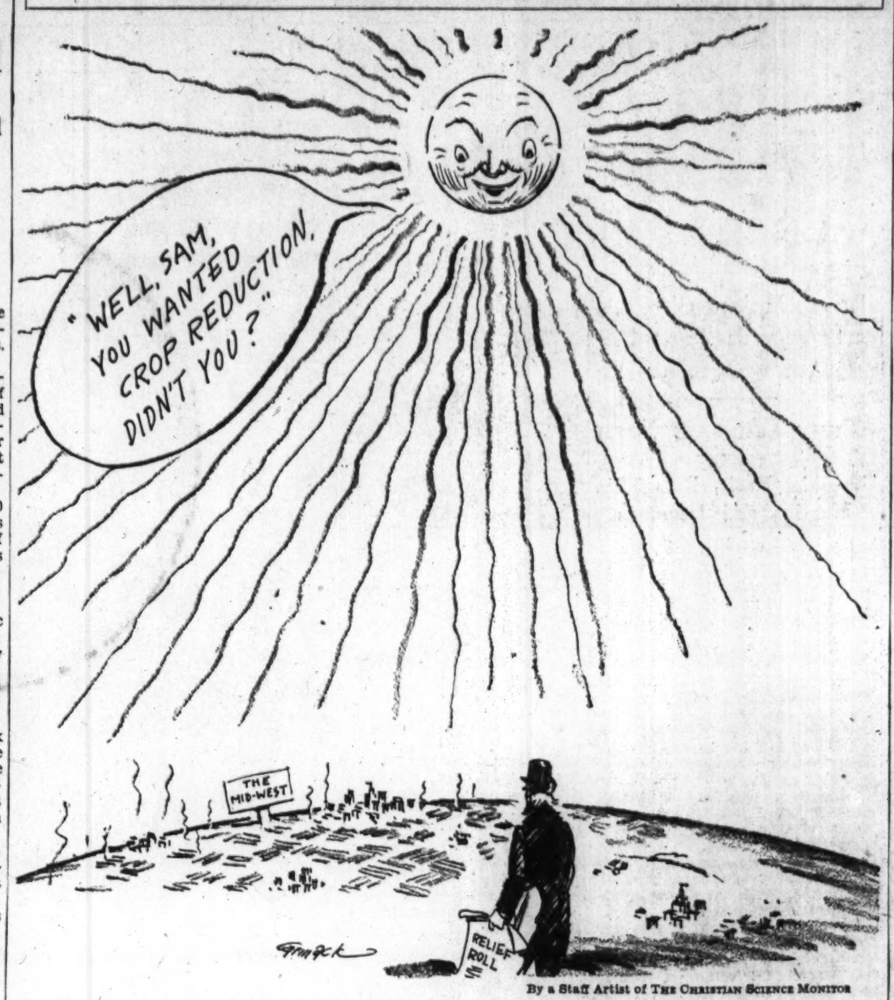
★ ★ ★

Shorter Working Hours: While Labor leaders, Administration and otherwise, were seeking ways of making the proposed law for a general 30-hour week more flexible, enough members of the House signed their names to a petition to assure a vote on May 28 on the Crosser bill, aimed at curtailing unemployment in the railroad industry by establishing a six-hour day without corresponding reduction in pay.

Representative Monrad C. Wallgren (D.) of Washington put the 145th and decisive signature to the petition which forces the Administration's hand on a bill to cost the railroads more than $300,000,000 and put more than 100,000 men to work.

Meanwhile Representative William P. Connery Jr. (D.) of Massachusetts is seeking Administration support for his general 30-hour industrial bill by making concessions that would render it more flexible. If he fails to get support from the White House, there is a probability that he will give the word "go" to Representative Marion A. Zioncheck (D.) of Washington, who is attempting to get House members to sign a petition "discharging" the committee and bringing the Connery bill to the floor of the House for consideration just as the railroad bill is to be brought.

Unplanned Economy



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Whistler's Mother Prayed for Her Boy

(Continued from Page 1)

out the lovely village-like character of this old spot.

Residents of Scarsdale, boards of governors, and village fathers all have recognized and helped to foster the feeling that Scarsdale is and must continue to be a village. This nice refusal of Scarsdale to "grow up" remains one of its charming assets. In keeping with this respect for the choice of its fathers, the village lanes remain lanes, blessed by the names reminiscent of their original use.

On Rectory Lane stands the ancestral home of the Fleming family. It was erected in 1851 by the Hill family, maternal ancestors of the Misses Fleming. The house, long, low and gray, is kept in such condition as to belie its age. The Misses Fleming, delightful gentle-ladies of the old school, grace this home as it should be graced. Their crowning white hair and their perfect English, added to their tidy, quaint home, bespeak their Puritan ancestry.

Lived Near Son

One enters the house by passing through a glassed-in veranda where numerous potted plants smile a first welcome. The central hall divides the parlor and library, whose old bow windows abound in more potted plants and gracious sunshine. These plants seem to say, "We came with the house," so appropriate are they to the decoration of the period.

To this hospitable cottage with white and black marble fireplaces in every room came Mrs. Whistler and Willie, her second son, to live with her lifelong friend, Margaret Hill. This was in 1852 when Jemie, as his mother fondly called James Whistler, had entered West Point Academy.

Mrs. Whistler regretted having her son enter army preparation. It was she who had always felt that he was natively equipped for either an artist's or an architect's career. But James was the first son of Major George Washington Whistler, and to his father, seemed destined for the army, so a home in Scarsdale made it possible for Jemie to spend his vacations with his mother which he did until he "flunked" out of West Point.

When widowed in Russia, Mrs. Whistler and her sons were offered home and education by the Czar. Relatives implored them to return to England to live. But the boys were New Englanders, and could not call aught but America home. When Mrs. Whistler's dearest friend opened her home in Scarsdale to them, Mrs. Whistler expressed great joy in accepting, for she had always called Scarsdale "our happy valley."

Letters in Secret Drawer

In a secret drawer in an old secretary, a very few years ago, one of the Fleming sisters, who now live in the old home on Rectory Lane, came upon a packet of letters, treasured by her aunt, Margaret Hill. They are all from Mrs. Whistler to Margaret, and date back to 1830, before Mrs. Whistler's marriage. Besides these valuable letters, two memorials of Mrs. Whistler's remain in the home. One is a richly carved and illuminated book of parables of the New Testament, which could have been a royal gift, so elegant it is.

No doubt the Whistler's received considerable recognition from the Tzar in Russia, as Major Whistler went there to construct the first railroad for the government. Well equipped he must have been to do such pioneering work, too, since he together with Gen. William McNeill, Mr. Whistler's brother, had been engineers for the first railroad built in the United States.

In the hall of the Fleming home stands a heavy black walnut drop-leaf table, with turned legs. No other pieces of furniture belonging to Mrs. Whistler remain there. Their absence is accounted for by the fact that she was virtually a guest in the Hill home and probably came with little other than personal belongings.

Wrote Long Letters

But the secret drawer reveals the most precious mementoes of Mrs. Whistler that have yet come to light, and when published, will be, no doubt, of great value in revealing the character of the mother of Whistler. Her penmanship is most delicate and painstaking. Her letters show her to be an indefatigable writer. No length seems to be too long, no effort too great, to tell her friends on the American side of the ocean about her life, or to inquire of the welfare of friends and relatives at home. One letter numbers 16 pages of closely placed words in almost minute handwriting. The letters that give us the story of the sunset of her life, which was spent largely with James Whistler, are of the most interest historically

After James became established in England in 1864, he sent for his mother to come to live with him. She gladly went to him, for it would not only be a union with him but also with numerous relatives in England. Her step-daughter, whom she calls Debbo, Lady Seymore Hayden, lived there as well as her own sister, and other dear ones.

Her deep interest in going to James was, mother-like, to help him. She managed his home, though not in robust health, as she often deplores in her letters. But her supreme opportunity came one day when James asked her to pose for him. In one of her lovely letters she explains that James had been painting the portrait of the daughter of an M. P., when the child had an accident and could not pose for a while. Having nothing to work upon at the time, he requested his mother to pose, which she was delighted to do as a means of helping "Jamie." He arranged for her to stand, but after standing for some time she realized that her strength would not suffice.

Why Painting Is Natural

Then James drew up a chair and asked her to sit in any comfortable position. The footstool was brought for her comfort. Commentators have pointed to the happy arrangement of her hands on the lace handkerchief in her lap. This, her letters show, was not arranged. It was natural for her to sit with her hands in her handkerchief. Neither did she dress differently for the portrait, one letter reveals.

Of great moment to thoughtful people is the letter in which she tells the following of her sittings. She says that in her desire to help her son, she prayed for his success throughout the sittings, and that she knew in her heart that if the picture were a success, it would be because of a mother's prayers for her son.

Police Bill's Public Hearing Part of Effort to Revivify Gov. Ely's Humpty Dumpty

Massachusetts Legislature Not Likely to End Session May 25, as Planned; 'No Trespassing' Signs Show Clearly on Utilities Legislation

The Massachusetts Legislature set probable prorogation ahead from May 25 to early June, so much more threatening did the mass of unfinished business become this last week.

Ahead of the legislators are at least two inflammable subjects: the police bill and the bill to legalize betting on horse and dog races. The emasculated police bill already has its prospective saviors, who intend to read back the provision that the Commissioner of Public Safety shall have the power to call on local police forces whenever the State is threatened by crimes of violence.

The Ways and Means Committee has scheduled a public hearing on the police bill for next Tuesday, when its original supporters will appear in a less conciliatory mood than formerly and make desperate efforts to save this Humpty-Dumpty who was pushed off the wall.

Still Submerged

Still buried in committee are many measures relating to judicial reforms and an interesting measure asking Massachusetts to pass an anti-injunction bill modeled on the lines of the Norris-La Guardia federal measure. The committee is reported deadlocked 7 to 7 on the bill, with the fifteenth vote likely to be cast against the measure.

Bills signed into law this week include:

—one permitting sale of wine and malt beverages within 400 feet of Nantasket Beach Reservation of the Metropolitan District Commission.

—one requiring gas and electricity companies to file with the Public Utilities Commission a semi-annual report.

—one providing that a leave of absence for less than a year shall not be deemed a separation from the classified civil service except with the assent of the person involved.

Brief survey of legislative week follows:

Senate

Action: Defeated as predicted bill giving the Public Utilities Commission power merely to supervise gas and electric holding companies.

Significance: It would be interesting to get the full significance of such action. Palpably it restricts the action of the commission. This far and no further shall it go. And the territory marked "no trespassing" is just the part that should be thoroughly explored by the public officials.

★ ★ ★

Action: Defeated bill permitting a stay on foreclosure proceedings if an application for a loan has been approved by the Home Owners Loan Corporation.

Significance: Banks prevailed. Banks have consistently contended this measure would lead to an epidemic of foreclosures and freeze tight mortgage paper in the banks.

★ ★ ★

Action: Concurred with House in accepting adverse committee report on bill to extend principles of NRA over purely intrastate business.

Significance: Definitely kills measure that would have democratized NRA. As it stands now there are class distinctions, with the hotel keeper, small business man, et al, exempt from restrictions imposed on the man whose business crosses state boundaries. Geographical privilege!

★ ★ ★

Action: Passed to be engrossed bill fixing Boston tax limit for municipal purposes at $17.

Significance: Speeds action whereby Boston may function on basis of new fiscal year. Until budget is passed Boston expenditures are kept to a definite ratio of last year's total outlay. Employees threatened with nicks in pay if delay. Senator Langone of Boston windmilled and shrieked invective in effort to get postponement. August Senatorial Chamber resounded to such culinary epithets as "chowder head."

★ ★ ★

Action: Advanced to third reading bill requiring installation of pick clocks on textile looms.

Significance: Labor wants bill enacted. Senator Chase of Longmeadow, on Labor's blacklist, hit bill, calling clocks expensive "gadgets."

★ ★ ★

Action: Ordered to third reading and virtual passage bill putting teeth in minimum wage law, whereby penalties would be imposed against violators.

Significance: Passage through conservative Senate assures its success. Will put vertebrate in Massachusetts law and make it something that can be enforced. Prior to this publicity was the only weapon, and persons who would exploit underpaid workers not notably sensitive to public spotlight.

House

Action: Defeated bill keenly desired by Mayor Mansfield to permit him to keep in force for another year the salary cuts of city employees.

Significance: Severe blow to Mayor's economy program, as he sees it. May or may not have been a politically inspired act by the House. Representative Hays of Brighton pointed out present economy parings would arouse more sympathy if they pared $10,000 salaries instead of $1500 incomes.

★ ★ ★

Action: Passed bill giving Mayor Mansfield power to restore step-rate increases to certain city employees who were promised periodic rises when they took their jobs.

Significance: Sends on its way to probable victory a measure that will permit Mayor Mansfield to keep this part of his campaign pledge.

★ ★ ★

Action: Passed bill for Department of Public Welfare to investigate advisability of building highway between Lowell and Boston.

Significance: First sensible move toward constructing this highway, seemingly necessary, since present thoroughfare between these two important centers represents a real blot on the State's highway system.

★ ★ ★

Action: Passed bill prohibiting inhuman treatment of horses in order to augment their attractiveness.

Action: Accepted adverse committee reports on 10 bills to restore salaries of State and Suffolk County.

Significance: These measures in the main are due to be scuttled since apparently the question of salary restorations has been settled in a bill already passed, providing that one-third of the cuts shall be restored to state employees.

★ ★ ★

Action: Defeated bill to increase salaries of Boston Licensing Board members, the chairman from $4000 to $6000, with corresponding rises down through.

Significance: Reversed Senate's action. House seems to have more sympathy for the smaller salaried men, fails to see the virtue in adding a thousand or two to income of those who already are comfortably situated.

★ ★ ★

Action: Defeated bill restricting gas and electric light companies from making charges for delinquency in paying bills.

Significance: Another dish added to the already overflowing board of the utilities.

★ ★ ★

Action: Advanced to third reading bill for one-third restoration of all county employees outside of Suffolk County.

Action: Passed bill providing reduction to $750 in maximum fee to be paid for tavern license.

Significance: Represents efforts to making tavern licenses more accessible, thereby inducing counterfeit restaurants to close up and become legal taverns. Must be acted on by the Senate.

Action: Passed bill permitting bank commissioner to examine banks whenever he thinks necessary and requiring him to examine them at least once a year.

Significance: Based on realization that many of the recent bank debacles could have been avoided had the authorities possessed the power to pry more relentlessly into bank affairs. To be acted on by Senate.

Motion Pictures

Manhattanese

"Manhattan Melodrama," at Loew's State Theater, is just what it promises to be. It is very "meller" and in its neat little shots of the metropolis, very Manhattanese. It gives Mr. William Powell a great opportunity to be doughty and determined, acting against his personal inclination to defend his friend (Mr. Clark Gable) for the noble purpose of upholding law and order by sending him to the electric chair.

It is all foreseen in the preluding glimpses of Jim Wade (Jimmie Butler—later Mr. Powell) and Blackie Gallagher (Micky Rooney—later Mr. Gable) as East Side boys, the one in serious pursuit of study, the other in nefarious games of chance. Their development is further illustrated by parallel pictures showing playing cards in operation on the one side and law books on the other.

Forgive us if, in spite of his misdeeds, we still found Mr. Gable more attractive. As, we suspect, did Miss Myrna Loy, who first loved Blackie, though deploring his ways, and later, impressed by his greater "class," present ideals and future career, married Wade.

There is more persuasive make-believe in Walt Disney's enchanting new color cartoon, "The China Shop."

Adolescent Joys

According to the three little maids from school, it's a great show at the Metropolitan Theater this week and Miss Sylvia Sidney in the fairy screen play of a mythical kingdom, "30 Day Princess," is "sweet."

The stage show is a John Murray Anderson production and properly lavish and displayful. It includes Singer's Midgets in new costumes and routines. It has dancing and music with the vaudeville accent. What bothered us was how a hefty prima donna could afford to have her red silk velvet gown slashed into such a ruinous state at every performance—four times a day. But we didn't hear the girls' opinion on this.

Yes, from the adolescent standpoint, "30 Day Princess" is good entertainment. Miss Sidney, doubling as a poor little actress, Nancy Lane, and the princess she substitutes for, is undoubtedly good and seems to relish having a little fun in her screen work for a change. Mr. Cary Grant is "tall and black-haired and strong-white-teethed," the recipe for romance required by young girls.

To us oldsters, concerned with the progress of cinema as art, the whole thing is not very clever farce. Mr. Henry Stephenson in a mud-bath gave us most pleasure. M. L.

Schools of Socialism Planned

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Twelve summer schools are to be held this year for study of Socialism, each running for approximately a week, it is announced by the national headquarters of the Socialist Party here. Locations of the schools will be scattered throughout the country, and the dates distributed throughout the summer.

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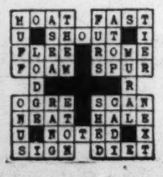

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Hartford Ministers Check Relief Supplies and Find Food Good but Monotonous

(Continued from Page 1)

fraudulent; several identification cards had been given to one person; one of the 12 was a drug peddler, another a drug user.

Weather

Land at 17,000 Feet

An M. I. T. plane soared off the firm ground of the Boston airport yesterday, only to run into more ground, less firm. Boston and vicinity were experiencing their first dust storm, off the dried plains of the Middle West.

The plane, on its regular weather exploration, found the cloud, whose shadow sent chickens to roost at supper time, extended into the upper atmosphere for 17,000 feet.

In city streets, umbrellas brought along as protection against a supposed thunder shower, proved handy as protection against dust-filled eyes.

When what looked like a huge rail-cloud failed to emit moisture, wild tales of forest conflagrations ran the rounds. News explanations of the dust phenomena, however, soon turned apprehension into curiosity, as strong winds blew the Midwestern plains out into the Atlantic.

Schools

Law or Wisdom

Regardless of its wisdom Mayor Richard M. Russell of Cambridge, wants a referendum to see if the increase of $100,000 in the school budget should remain in effect. The statutes, he points out, provide for such an election.

But the referendum won't be held, at least for a while. The school committee, with whom the Mayor has been tilting, yesterday obtained a temporary restraining order from Judge Edward P. Pierce, holding up the election, scheduled for Tuesday. Judge Pierce said he didn't think it possible for voters to pass on the wisdom of a school committee setting salaries. The other side countered by calling attention to the law. Wisdom, they implied, has nothing to do with the law.

"A desperate, last-minute appeal to the courts," Mayor Russell calls the committee move.

Miscellaneous

Cruising Feet

A Cambridge police cruiser car squad is cruising afoot today. Yesterday the car was taken to the official inspection station to have pasted on its windshield the prescribed safety sticker. Even police cars must obey the law. But the garage man found the car had faulty lights and brakes, and declined to issue the sticker.

The car today is being put into a condition in keeping with the law which it represents—while its crew "pounds the sidewalks" of Harvard Square.

* * *

Sewer Shock

Building a new sewer Newton workmen had to use dynamite. Near-by property was slightly shaken. One owner protested, was awarded $500 damages. Today Newton City Hall clerks cannot answer claim letters as fast as they are coming in: total to date, 100.

* * *

Fire Fizzle

Oil fires are difficult to put out. An oil truck caught fire in Medway yesterday far from any firehouse, states the Associated Press. Millard LaCroix came along with a truck full of carbonated water tanks, on his way to putt fizz into many a Medway soda fountain. Soon 120-pound pressure carbonated water shot into the flames, literally blew them out.

* * *

Shell Game

Maine fishermen get many strange catches at sea. At Linekin, a lobsterman reported today a catch on land. Jeff Tibbetts baited his lobster traps, left them on the beach to be taken out to sea next morning. Up early. Lobsterman Tibbetts reached his traps, found a live raccoon inside of one, and will make him a pet.

Another lobsterman recently found a $15 bracelet imbedded in a three-pound lobster's shell.

Politics

Bartlett Bends

Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett gracefully cast off his air of modesty last night, agreed to be a candidate for Governor if the Democratic pre-primary convention really wants him. For some time his name has been mentioned in connection with the race. First it was whispers, then frankly challenging tones. His speech before the Essex County Democrats in Salem last night, however, was his first official bending to the will of his friends

Also "willing" to occupy the executive seat at the State House are Prof. Frank L. Simpson, Judge John Burns, and Mr. Charles F. Hurley. Mentioned as other possible Democratic contenders are Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Mayor Richard M. Russell of Cambridge, and former Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston.

* * *

Independent Cook

Pre-primary conventions and elections and such mean no more to Mr. Alonzo B. Cook than they do to Mr. Frank A. Goodwin.

The Republican party heads are worrying today. Mr. Cook, who has been sent up as State Auditor every term for many years without benefit of campaign, may now run for Governor without benefit even of party convention indorsement. Mr. Goodwin already has said he will run as both a Republican and Democrat. G. O. P. bigwigs also turn perplexed heads toward Europe where former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, vacationing, hints that he may come home with independent notions on the Governorship.

Strikes

Expensive By-Product

Strikes are expensive by-products of labor's effort to get its desires. Factory employees in the Hartford area lost $250,000 in wages during April due to unrest. The second week in May finishes with many strikes still on, many factories operating at slow speed, many workers idling their time, seeing payless pay days.

Lighthouse Now Museum

SOUTHOLD, L. I., N. Y., May 12—Long Island is to have a marine museum at Horton's Point, overlooking Long Island Sound, it has been announced. An old lighthouse presented as a gift to the Southold Park Commission by the Federal Government will be converted into a museum. The park commissioners are now seeking relics for exhibition.

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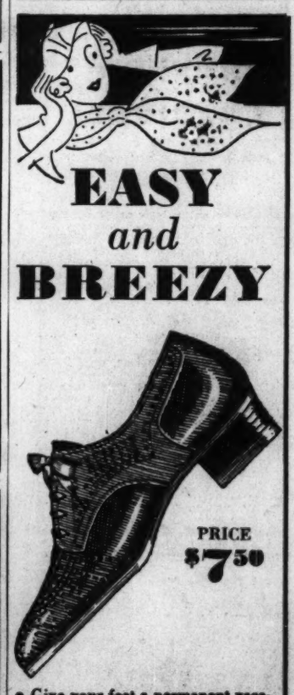
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On Friendly Mission

German Cruiser Karlsruhe
Invitation of Port Authority to Visit Boston, Extended Two Years Ago, Finally Accepted.

U. S. Is Declared On Eve of New Era

(Continued from Page 1)

violations of fiduciary trust, gross inequalities in income and wealth, widespread racketeering and banditry, and the subjection of public welfare to the egoism of private interests."

Taking history as its guide, the commission writes that these tensions, accompanied by "oscillations in popular opinion and public policy," will continue until some approximate adjustment is "made between social thought, social practice and economic realities, or until society, exhausted by the conflict . . . sinks back into a more primitive order of economy and life."

The commission "deems desirable" the efficient use of material endowments to raise the standard of living of all and to realize the "cultural potentialities resident in the American people." Achievements already accomplished in government and economy, it says, indicate that the "American people possess coöperative and moral powers of a high order which can be directed into channels of utility and beauty."

Rich Cultural Opportunities

Stating that the epoch's cultural potentialities are "commensurate" with the economic, the commission declares that "it should be possible to extend to the masses greater opportunities for the cultivation of the things of the mind and the spirit on the physical foundations of economic security, unprecedented leisure and relative material abundance."

"The basic reason why the commission emphasizes problems incident to the transition in economy," the report continues, "is not because life is conceived in gross material terms, but because the establishment of a higher and finer standard of living may be expected to free people from absorption in material things and enable them to devote greater attention to ideals of spiritual, scientific, and cultural development."

Although stressing the desirability of curbing individualism in economy, the commission warns against the dangers of "goose-step regimentation" in ideas, culture and invention and emphasizes its belief in the reservation to the individual of the "largest possible measure of freedom in the realms of personal and cultural growth, and the preservation and development of individuality in its non-acquisitive expressions as the finest flower of civilized society."

Freedom of Thought

In the legislation of the future, the report continues, the American people must respect and safeguard the "right of the individual to be free from excessive social pressures on his personal behavior, mode of living and religious, economic and political beliefs."

The fostering of sympathetic understanding and toleration among the diverse racial and religious groups in the nation is urged by the commission. Such tolerance, it declares, will relax tensions, expedite the emerging economy and will aid in sustaining resistance to mental and spiritual regimentation.

Narrow intolerant nationalism and aggressive predatory imperialism lead, in the long run, to national ruin, the report declares, adding that nationalism should be "infused with enlightenment, reason and tolerance."

By making the wisest and most effective use of domestic resources, it continues, and by "conceiving of foreign trade as the exchange of commodities of mutual benefit, rather than as an expression of national power, economic imperialism should be checked."

Mexico Seeks Record Crops

While farmers on the north side of the Rio Grande are being paid to reduce their acreage, growers in the Mexican valley have put in a record crop of about 50,000 acres.

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Overture to "Oberon" ..... Weber
"Valse Triste" ..... Sibelius
"Peer Gynt" Suite ..... Grieg
Second Hungarian Rhapsody ..... Liszt
Fourth Symphony: Scherzo ..... Tchaikovsky
"Bolero" ..... Ravel
"Of Thee I Sing," Selection ..... Gershwin
"España," Waltz ..... Waldteufel
Maine "Stein Song" ..... Fenstadt

Service Station Detectives Hunt Kidnaping Clues

LOS ANGELES, May 12 (AP)—Seven thousand men turned detective today and tacked up pictures of Mr. William F. Gettle in the hope that they might deliver some clue to the fate of the kidnapped oil millionaire.

This great army of searchers was composed of the service station operators of southern California and nevada.

Reports were current here today that a letter had been received from Mr. Gettle by a close friend and business associate. It was also reported that the family attorney had received a note from the kidnapers with definite instructions.

Reports on ransom demanded vary from $40,000 to $75,000.

Movie Stars Guarded In Hollywood Homes

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., May 12 (AP)—The dreaded kidnaper finds many barriers raised against him in the movie colony.

Abduction never has befallen a movie actor or actress, but the possibility of it has put most of them on the alert.

In the homes of the film folks, many of whom are neighbors of the Gettle family, are guards, elaborate alarm systems, vicious dogs, stocked arsenals, heavily bolted doors and reinforced window locks.

Harold Lloyd, who once was threatened by kidnapers, has his great estate inclosed by an unusually high wall. At the only entrance a guard, heavily armed, is on duty 24 hours a day.

The home of Marlene Dietrich is filled with alarm systems and the windows are barred for the protection of her daughter.

Edward G. Robinson, whose gang characterizations are famous, has barred the entire wing of his home in which his son sleeps and surrounded it with guards.

Likewise Ann Harding has protected the safety of her daughter.

Mary Pickford's home is something akin to a fortress.

Senate Is Ready To Pass Stock Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

and free market for the purchase and sale of securities to correct abuses we know to exist; to restore public confidence in the financial markets of the country; to prevent excessive speculation to the injury of agriculture, commerce and industry; to outlaw manipulations and unfair practices and combinations to exploit the public and misrepresent values, such as pools and wash sales, fictitious transactions and the like.

Demand Material Facts

"We oblige the disclosure of all material facts respecting securities traded in on the exchanges, which is essential to give the investor an adequate opportunity to evaluate his investment."

Stock market pools, round which sensational disclosures centered in the two-year Pecora investigations, are banned under the bill.

The House passed the bill after seven hours' debate. The Senate took five days. As passed, the bill has all its so-called "teeth" but the following two important differences exist between House and Senate bills:

1. The House bill puts administration of the act in the Federal Trade Commission and the Reserve Board. The Senate bill sets up an independent regulatory authority of five members, following the general recommendation of Mr. Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange.

Margins Discretionary

2. The House restricts margin loans to 45 per cent of the security values the Senate would allow the Reserve Board to regulate the requirement under a flexible provision.

Next in importance only to the Control Act itself, was a last-minute series of modifications to the Security Act of 1933, added as an amendment to the stock market control bill by Senator Fletcher. These incorporate changes in last year's far-reaching security act, recommended by the American Bar Association and other groups. They clarify some of its language and soften some of its penalties. Besides these two bills, the one dealing with securities, the other with exchanges, the Administration has a third great bill to complete its fiscal legislation—designed to regulate commodity exchanges. It is still in the House.

Uruguayan Cabinet Filled

MONTEVIDEO, Uru., May 12 By (U. P.)—President Gabriel Terra's Cabinet for his second term was virtually complete yesterday, following acceptance of the finance portfolio by Señor Pedro Manini. The new administration will be inaugurated May 18.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

A Catechism

Surface appearances in both the Republican and Democratic Parties are deceptive.

"All's well," the political sentinels of both Republican and Democratic state committee camps are chanting today with their tongues in their cheeks.

Did former Mayor James M. Curley's Back Bay Association speech of Thursday spell P-E-A-C-E? I trow not.

Did the election of George G. Tarbell of Lincoln to be Republican State Chairman spell C-A-L-M? Just recall the tardily camouflaged actions of Robert J. Bottomly for a negative answer.

* * *

More of the catechism.

Do the speeches Governor Ely is making in New York and other hinterland sections these days when he rips the Book Boys' Recovery Program to pieces mean that everything is lovely in the Donkey's stable? Aw, you know better!

* * *

Not Altruistic

If anything in the world can force Ely to reverse his hundredthly repeated declaration that he "does not choose to run" for Governor in 1934, what James M. Curley is doing today will be just that.

If Ely is nominated at Worcester—and I think he will be—it will be just to keep Curley out of the chance to be Governor. Nothing altruistic about either one of these boys where the other is concerned.

* * *

It's said John Richardson, Massachusetts National Committeeman, was back of Tarbell even if it does make an under-surface split in the G. O. P. And the committeeman and Ely are not so far apart as politics makes them seem to be.

* * *

Candidacies

Gen. Charles H. Cole of Boston, Boston Elevated State trustee, was quoted as saying that "under certain circumstances" he'd be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Haven't a bit of a doubt Charley would like to be. He's tried the race for Governor before and was handsomely defeated. He might enter if a convention deadlock shoved him in.

* * *

Thomas H. Buckley of Abington, chief deputy auditor, is in the ring for the Auditorship now held by Francis X. Hurley, the first Democratic auditor time-whereof-the-memory-of-man-runneth-not-to-the-contrary.

* * *

Alonzo Cook of Boston, held by the Republican state machine to be the one Cook too many for the Good Old Party's broth, so far as Massachusetts is concerned, is speculating on candidating for the Republican nomination for auditor. Wouldn't Mrs. Elizabeth W. Pigeon of East Boston fly high, wide and handsome over Alonzo in a race at Worcester? I'll say she would.

* * *

Two State Capitols

It will not be long now until three complete state departments, with eight divisions and two divisions of other state departments will be quartered in the new public works building, 100 Nashua Street, Boston. Almost two state capitals, they're saying Up Beacon Hill.

* * *

The new structure near the North Station is to house the Public Works Department and its divisions of waterways, highways and Registration of Motor Vehicles, Department of Insurance, State Board of Appeal on auto insurance, Department of Public Utilities, division of blue sky supervision, smoke abatement division, division of public employment of the State Department, labor and industries and division of hygiene of the Health Department.

* * *

Movement has been started at the State House to save the state counties from any additional expense incident to salary return for county employees by having the county commissioners slice their budgets by $60,000, just what the restoration would cost.

* * *

Lots of Democrats and Republicans are saying that Governor Ely is helping the G. O. P. a lot these days in his speeches.

— Bush Jones.

German Cruiser Arrives at Boston On Courtesy Call

Circulars of Protest Only Evidence of Propaganda Found

A 6000-ton ambassador in international courtesy slid into dock at the Navy Yard at Charlestown today. The German cruiser Karlsruhe, 169 meters of spotless paint work and gleaming brass, tied up and gave the few onlookers a lesson in how things are done when they are done right.

They piped Capt. Freiherr Harsdorf von Enderndorff ashore to pay his respects to Admiral H. H. Hough, commander of the yard. They piped the Admiral aboard to pay his respects to the cruiser's commander with a flourish of presented arms, a roll of drums and a fanfare of bugles and saw him off again to the same accompaniment.

The Karlsruhe, first German warship to visit the Port of Boston in 26 years, came to pay a courtesy call in response to an invitation by the Boston Port Authority extended when the cruiser was in New York two years ago. It was purely a courtesy call, divorced from any political propaganda or ulterior motive, it was stated.

Aboard ship there were souvenirs of the present trip that has taken them almost around the world and has lasted seven months. There was a leopard from Ceylon stretched out in its sunny cage asleep. There was a bear from Calcutta that ranged inquisitively the length of its chain, and a kangaroo from Brisbane, Australia.

Back of the heel-clicking men on duty were other men, buried in pages of familiar writing that had just come aboard with the postman. But the perfection of training and the ready courtesy was the most in evidence.

There was little evidence of any anti-German propaganda outside of the barrier that officials pushed back another dock when circulars of criticism began to be distributed among dock workers and laborers beyond the Navy Yard limits.

Emphasizing the fact that this is a courtesy call a program was given out after Mayor Mansfield of Boston and Governor Ely had paid their respects at a formal reception. The program calls for trips and entertainment arranged by the city, state and associated German societies of Massachusetts.

Millen-Faber Trial

Jail Break Foiled

Irving Millen rested uncomfortably in his jail cell at Dedham today, while outside alert guards watched with new vigilance. Last night the young murder suspect failed in a desperate attempt to fight his way to freedom.

Brought back from the day's session at the courthouse, where he and his brother Murton and Abraham Faber are being tried for the Needham Trust Company robbery and murders, Irving was given an opportunity to exercise in the jail corridor. As he reached one end he jumped toward a state trooper, tried to grab his gun and aimed a blow at the officer's chin. The trooper, however, dodged and sent Irving to the floor with a counter blow. Other troopers and jail guards were needed to subdue the prisoner and thrust him back in his cell.

The attempted break followed an eventful day in court, with the State completing its case against the trio.

Defense counsel immediately rattled off a series of motions bristling with legal technicalities in an attempt to secure action favorable to their clients.

Mr. George Stanley Harvey, Millen attorney, asked that the court declare a mistrial on the basis of failure to stay the proceedings while an appeal to a federal court was pending. Judge Nelson P. Brown lost no time in announcing "denied."

Mr. Harvey then asked for a directed verdict of not guilty on the basis of this federal action. Also denied.

The defense next moved for a directed verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity. Another quick denial.

Mr. Harvey then asked that $7500 of the money produced in court and not identified as taken from the robbed bank be turned over to his clients. No action was taken.

Mr. William R. Scharton, Faber's counsel, then made another impassioned plea for the freedom of his client on the ground that he had already been proved insane. Mr. Scharton held that it was up to the discretion of the court whether a person thought to be insane should be put to trial before a jury. The court will rule on this petition Monday.

The defense will begin its attempt to prove the insanity of the boys through direct evidence on Monday.

Meanwhile a bill to clarify moot legal points involved in the federal angle of the case was introduced yesterday in the House of Representatives at Washington. The bill would make stays of court proceedings in certain instances discretionary with judges instead of mandatory, as some legal authorities now claim the case to be.

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Tulsa's Great Oil Fair Shows Swing Back to Human Labor

Jobs Are Set Before Mechanical Devices in International Exposition Opened Today in Oklahoma

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., May 12—Invention, swift to displace men with machines, has retarded its speed in the oil industry so as to save jobs for the needy, it is evidenced at the eighth International Petroleum Exposition and Congress opening here today.

"This exposition takes on a new hue," commented its president, Mr. W. G. Skelly. "Formerly the big play was toward exhibits of drilling equipment of the bigger and better kind, toward labor-saving devices and instruments for increasing production by intensive drilling.

"This year," Mr. Skelley continued, "we find more attention given to pumping units to recover what oil has been found in deep tests and we find a noticeable halt in labor-saving device invention, showing the industry's attitude in trying to prevent unemployment. This exposition will be the largest yet in the marketing division, indicating an emphasis on distribution and sales for the first time, in preference to production."

As the gates of the unique exposition swung open today oil men from 38 states and 20 foreign nations were expected to view $10,000,000 worth of equipment.

Visitors from Russia, Spain, Germany, Canada, Venezuela, Chile, Italy, Ecuador, Mexico, and Argentina, are already here. Various associations of marketing specialists, geologists, engineers and refiners have been in session.

Fifteen acres of space are utilized in the displays. More than 930 individual firms show their products. The exposition, in a questionnaire sent out, found that 91 per cent of the exhibitors have made improvement in equipment since the 1930 display. This year's exhibit runs eight days.

The exposition was opened this afternoon by the touching of a button in Washington which exploded an aerial bomb in Tulsa. The duty of exploding the bomb from Washington fell to Mr. Axtel J. Byles, president of the American Petroleum Institute.

The first big high light of the show is a demonstration of how a blazing oil well is extinguished. This is scheduled for Sunday afternoon in front of the exposition grandstand. A real steel derrick 84 feet high will be consumed by a natural gas blaze, intentionally ignited. M. M. Kinley, world-famed oil well firefighter, will then don an asbestos suit, wade into the fire and place a charge of nitroglycerine. The explosive will be set off and snuff out the roaring flame by gas under tremendous pressure. The event will be repated next Wednesday.

Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and oil administrator, will speak Thursday at the Tulsa Coliseum to those attending the exposition and members of the Independent Petroleum Association of America in a joint session. Broadcast of the address will be over KVOO, Tulsa.

Researchers Finance Own Trip for Study Of 'Rainbow' District

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 12—Remote and little-known areas in the Rainbow Bridge-Monument Valley tract on the Utah-Arizona border are the objective of a group of research workers, including biologists, archæologists, engineers, architects and artists, who will leave here on June 28 to explore the territory.

The party, which will be directed by Mr. Ansel F. Hall, chief forester of the National Park Service, will continue explorations carried on in that district last year and hopes to penetrate less accessible sections which, it is believed, white men have never yet visited.

The tract, one of the few large areas in the United States about which little is known, is about 3000 square miles in extent and contains interesting archæological and biological data and scenic features which would make it suitable for a national park. The expedition will be financed by the members, each being assessed $398.

About 15 specialists have already been chosen for the work and about 15 more will be selected, he added. In addition to its biological and archæological studies, the expedition will survey and sketch Indian cliff and mound dwellings, Piute Indians who live in the area will be made the basis of an ethnological study.

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Four Hundred Tennis Events Are Scheduled

More Than Three a Day During Remainder of Daylight Saving

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 12—Two hundred and seventy-five senior tournaments, and 146 for juniors and girls have been sanctioned for the balance of the daylight saving period ending Sept. 30, according to the list made public today by the United States Lawn Tennis Association, which brings the total to more than three a day for the 140 days remaining in the period. As many of these run from three to six days, tennis players will be able to keep busy continuously in actual tournament play, whether they are in the upper ranks of the game or merely the rank and file.

Practically every state in the Union is listed for several tournaments, though naturally the main centers around New York, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Washington get the major share.

Of the leading events, the Davis Cup American zone matches start the list, beginning May 24, when Wilmington, Del., will entertain the first-round tie between Canada and the United States, followed a week later by the final, in which Mexico will encounter the winner, at Baltimore, (Md.) Country Club. Both of these are on grass, as the winners will play on the surface when they go to England for the interzone finals and the challenge match.

The United States intercollegiates, celebrating the golden jubilee of that event, are next in order, on the grass courts of The Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, beginning June 25, with the national clay-court event following at Chicago, July 2 to 8. Cleveland will entertain the United States intercity men's doubles tourney beginning July 12, also on clay, and then there is a gap in national events, until Aug. 13, when the national women's championships, singles and doubles, will be staged at Forest Hills, New York. The same week will bring the public parks title event to Minneapolis, Minn., for the first time, for both men and women. Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia, will come back into its old-time glory a week later, as the result of the transfer of the national men's, veterans, father and son and mixed doubles, from Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass., where they have been held for many years. The mens and veterans singles championship will end the national season, on the courts at Forest Hills, beginning Sept. 1.

To compensate Longwood for its loss of the doubles, the week of Aug. 6 has been allotted to it for the historic Longwood Bowl series, with no tournament to clash with it, while the customary grass court series of Sea Bright, Southampton, precede it, and the Newport Invitation for men the following week, the same week as the women's national. The customary East-West matches will go to Orange Lawn Tennis Club once more, on Aug. 18 and 19. All of these, except those specified, will be staged on grass.

The first important event in the junior schedule is the national girls' hard-court championship at Berkeley, Calif., set for June 9, which generally brings out several new contenders, who later become stars in Wightman Cup play and other championships. Many of these will probably come east for the tournaments, the junior and boy national championships will return to Culver Military Academy this year, beginning Aug. 6, with the national girls' event at Philadelphia Cricket Club as usual on Sept. 3.

Youthful Players Advance to Round Before the Finals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 12—Four youthful players moved into the semifinals of the annual championship tournament of the Southern Women's Golf Association at the New Orleans Country Club near here today.

In the wake of their triumphs yesterday, the defending champion, Aneila Gorszyca of Fort Worth, was eliminated by Marian Miley, Kentucky state champion, 2 and 1. Mrs. John Hodges, Louisiana state champion, also was eliminated when Virginia Williams of Houston, Texas, sank a brilliant 15-foot putt on the eighteenth hole to win, 1 up.

Betty Jameson, 15-year old sensation of Dallas, Texas, with ease triumphed over Mrs. Mark McGary of St. Petersburg, Fla., 3 and 1. Miss Jameson shot a 38 on the out-going nine, one under par. In the other quarterfinal match, Mrs. Leon Wolf Jr. of New Orleans defeating Mary Rogers, Jacksonville, Fla., 1 up (19 holes).

Miss Gorczyca was decidedly off the game she displayed on qualifying day when over a soggy and partly flooded course she shot a brilliant 81 to win medalist honors. At the turn yesterday, Miss Gorczyca was 3 down. She steadied and won four of the next five holes to go 1 up at the end of the fourteenth hole. On the fifteenth she missed a one-foot putt and the match was squared. Then on the sixteenth Miss Miley sank a long putt for a birdie 4. On the seventeenth the match ended when Miss Gorczyca had a bad drive and a recovery shot almost out of bounds, while Miss Miley was taking a par. The cards:

Miss Miley, out	3	5	6	5	3	4	5	3	7	—41
Miss Miley, in	6	5	6	6	3	4	4	x		
Miss Gorczyca, out	4	5	5	6	4	5	5	5	6	—45
Miss Gorczyca, in	6	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	x	

Miss Jameson faces Miss Miley in the upper bracket, while in the lower bracket Mrs. Wolf plays Miss Williams.

Washington Is Held To Only Two Hits by Donin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore., May 12—Excellent pitching by L. I. Donin '34, good support on the part of the whole team, and hits when they counted most gave University of Oregon an easy 9-to-2 victory over University of Washington's baseball team here yesterday. Donin held the visitors to only two hits and struck out seven during the game. Oregon started the game with a run in the first, then by consistent good ball playing scored two each in the third, sixth, seventh and eighth innings. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Oregon	1	0	2	0	0	2	2	2	x—	9	11	2
Washington	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2	2	3

Batteries—Donin and Vail; Wintermute, O'Brien and Marlowe. Umpire—Leo Edwards, Salem. Time—1h. 45m.

Japanese Breaks World Record in Tryout Heat

MANILA, May 12 (AP)—Reizo Koike, Japanese swimmer who set a new Olympic Games record at Los Angeles in 1932 for the 200-meter breast stroke, was credited unofficially with a world mark for the same event yesterday at the Far Eastern Olympic Games here. He swam the distance in the 50-meter pool at Rizal Stadium in a tryout heat in 2m. 43.8s. The recognized record, made by Leonard Spence at Chicago in 1931 in a 25-meter tank, is 2m. 44.6s.

Koike's time at Los Angeles was 2m. 44.9s. in the semi-finals. In the finals he was beaten by his countryman, Yoshyuki Tsuruta, in 2m. 45.4s.

Turner Official Starter

INDIANAPOLIS, May 12 (AP)—Roscoe Turner of Los Angeles, holder of several airplane speed records, yesterday was named official starter of the 500-mile automobile race to be held here May 30. With qualifying trials for the race only eight days away, there was much activity at the course today.

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MOOR BORN

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The Editor's Puzzle

322

Having sat through the main part of the speech, ~~but were the lecturer~~ relieved, ~~as quite a good deal~~ the lecturer said in when ~~he finally came~~ ~~to his~~ conclusion ~~to the effect~~ that along the ~~untrodden~~ paths of ~~the future we feel~~ ~~are~~ back on the footprints of a vanished ~~hand~~ Leader

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

If Off the Tee You Don't Succeed, Brassie, Brassie, Brassie

Improving Your Golf ▼ *Fourth of 12 Articles*

By Webster J. Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

HEARING "Fore," we ducked our heads unceremoniously, and a golf ball whistled uncomfortably close and bounded on ahead. Turning back, we saw the prodigious hitter and recognized the "siege gun" of golf, Jesse Guilford. He had been at least 275 yards away and the ball had traveled all of 300. Since it had been played from the fairway, we were interested to find out what club the big fellow had used.

"What did you use on that shot, Jesse?" we asked as he approached.

"Brassie," he replied.

Jesse Guilford won the United States amateur championship in 1921 and was semifinalist in 1916, besides finishing well up on many other occasions. He was a member of the United States Walker Cup teams of 1922, 1924 and 1926. He won the Massachusetts amateur championship four times and the Massachusetts open title twice. His fame as a long-distance hitter is nation-wide.

Brassie on the Fairway

It has been our habit to use a spoon on practically every wood shot from the fairway. Seeing Jesse give a ball a 300-yard ride with a brassie awakened new respect for the club. We felt that what Guilford would have to say about golf and the brassie would be interesting and tactfully engaged him in conversation.

For one thing he has positive distaste for new theories. Without going into detail he snorted at many of the technical and scientific grips, swings and applications of power. If there is one accepted method of playing golf, why is it that player after player steps to the tee in a pro tourney and no two swing alike? he asks.

He reduces the frill to advocating the most comfortable grip, swing and position that will get the ball out there—of equal importance he stresses your own confidence. Then must follow hours, days and weeks of practice to develop a real golfer. The most modern fancies of golf instruction mean nothing without the basic practice time.

Uses Overlapping Grip

Big Jesse uses the overlapping grip only because he has found it most comfortable in the success of his hitting; not because he believes it to be the best grip necessarily. "The brassie is just another driver," he said. "Lacking the customary teed-up shot this club has the face tilted with a loft between that of a driver and a spoon to lift the ball just enough to take the place of a tee.

"I have found frequent usage for the brassie; but it really is an especial boon to the short hitter. A well-hit ball with this club will make up for lack of distance off the tee. The contour of the fairway seldom offers the lie of a tee shot, however. The brassie is designed to sweep the ball forward, long and low, from any kind of a decent lie.

"With any immediate obstructions of high-rising ground, your own judgment, from acquaintance with both the brassie and spoon, will tell you whether to use the long, low-ball club or the more lofted spoon. The swing of the brassie, driver and spoon, from level ground, is the same.

"Because the second shot often finds sloping fairways, the stance will vary. This is to insure balance and contacting the ball at the point of the swing where the most power comes. This will direct the ball along the proper line of flight also. There are setups such as the side-hill, downhill and uphill lies.

Stance for Uphill Lie

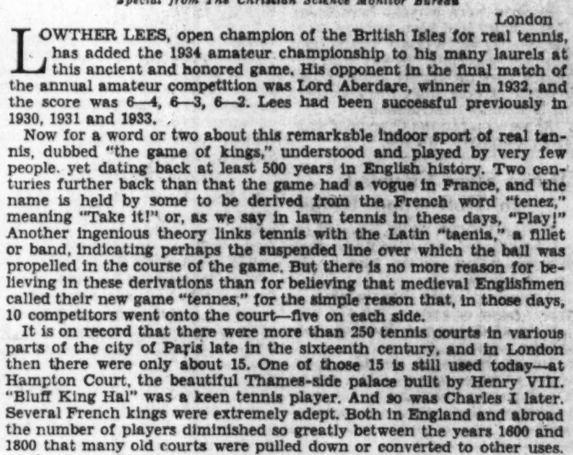
"For meeting an uphill lie take a stance slightly back and play the ball off the left instep or toe. For the down-hill lie play the ball more off the right foot, standing slightly ahead as compared to the drive. Be sure to keep the head down and let the club head follow the contour of the ground. Too many spoil the shot by trying to 'lift' the ball with their hands, which invariably results in a half-topped shot. The club will loft the ball, for its face is so designed. Let the club head do the work.

"With the ball on ground lower than yourself the stance should be slightly ahead. You probably will have to bend somewhat to reach your ball on this shot. Above all keep the head down to avoid topping. An opposite stance, a little back, is advisable when the player's feet are below the level of the ball.

"Keep away from under-clubbing. Falling short through timidness is costly in golf. If you are in doubt about using a brassie or spoon, take the first mentioned. It is much better to hit long. Pressing for distance with a short club usually results disastrously.

"A good way to acquaint yourself with the use and 'feel' of the brassie is to use it off the tee in place of your driver. You might try pounding a few without teeing up and find out just what to expect. The short hitter should develop a liking for this club to balance the accurate and long-hitting iron players."

At the time of printing, the "Siege Gun" is arriving at Glasgow, Scot. He is entered in the British amateur title play at Prestwick, and his drives and brassie shots will thrill the English public again. It is Guilford's third try for the British title.



Two Famous Rowing Blues Hold Offices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—The newly-elected president and honorary secretary of the Cambridge University Boat Club are two famous Pembroke College oarsmen, N. J. Bradley from Monkton Combe School, and J. H. T. Wilson from Shrewsbury. The two have made rowing history.

Bradley is the heavyweight who last March stroked the Cambridge eight to victory over Oxford in the record time of 18m. 3s. Weighing 197¼ pounds, he is the heaviest man who ever occupied stroke thwart in the Cambridge boat. The heaviest stroke in any of the 172 university crews that have rowed in the 105-years-old race is A. V. Sutcliffe, Oxford's leader this year. He tipped the beam at 198 pounds.

In 1933 at Cambridge, Bradley and Wilson won the Foster-Fairbairn Pairs, the Magdalene Pairs, and the Lowe Double Sculls, setting up a record time in the final race for the last-named trophy. Both were in the crew which won the Head of the River race in 1933 and during the summer the same eight carried all before it in Germany. Wilson rowed "3" in the Pemroke crew which won the University Light Fours, and he pulled a mighty blade at "7" in Cambridge's victorious crew this year.

By winning the Colquhoun Sculls Wilson earned the title of "Champion sculler of the Cam." When defeating F. W. A. Jackson in the deciding race for the Sculls. Wilson returned 7m. 55s., the fastest time since E. W. Powell set up the record of 7m. 47s. in 1907.

Chicago Nine Defeats Badgers, 13 Runs to 10

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 12—University of Chicago defeated University of Wisconsin, 13 to 10, in a Big Ten Conference baseball game at Greenwood Field here yesterday. Four run rallies brought the Maroons from behind twice, in the fourth and sixth innings. The home run of Capt. David Levin '36, centerfielder, was the leading factor in the latter rally. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	3	4	0	4	0	2	x—	13	11	8
Wisconsin	2	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	1—	10	15	6

Batteries—Langford, Laird, Novak and Ofmi for Chicago; Williams, Behr, Vaicek, Tomek and Ross for Wisconsin.

"Rabbit" May Be Through

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 12 (AP)—"Rabbit" Maranville proved himself again yesterday one of the gamest players in the national pastime—taking with a grin the pronouncement that his broken leg would keep him from rejoining the Boston Braves this season and possibly put him on the baseball shelf for the rest of his life.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL

EVERY NIGHT AT 8:30 (EXCEPT SUNDAY)

POPS

ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor

Mon., May 14—Tues., May 15
Wed., May 16

HANS WIENER and his DANCE GROUP

Fri., May 18—Children's Night

REFRESHMENTS

Tickets—25c, 50c, 75c, $1—No Tax

On Sale 2 Weeks in Advance Including Admissions

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Also—Disney's "THREE LITTLE PIGS"

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British Sports Letter

Lees Is Latest Champion at Ages-Old Game

By R. Maillard Stead

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

LOWTHER LEES, open champion of the British Isles for real tennis, has added the 1934 amateur championship to his many laurels at this ancient and honored game. His opponent in the final match of the annual amateur competition was Lord Aberdare, winner in 1932, and the score was 6—4, 6—3, 6—2. Lees had been successful previously in 1930, 1931 and 1933.

Now for a word or two about this remarkable indoor sport of real tennis, dubbed "the game of kings," understood and played by very few people, yet dating back at least 500 years in English history. Two centuries further back than that the game had a vogue in France, and the name is held by some to be derived from the French word "tenez," meaning "Take it!" or, as we say in lawn tennis in these days, "Play!" Another ingenious theory links tennis with the Latin "taenia," a fillet or band, indicating perhaps the suspended line over which the ball was propelled in the course of the game. But there is no more reason for believing in these derivations than for believing that medieval Englishmen called their new game "tennes," for the simple reason that, in those days, 10 competitors went onto the court—five on each side.

It is on record that there were more than 250 tennis courts in various parts of the city of Paris late in the sixteenth century, and in London then there were only about 15. One of those 15 is still used today—at Hampton Court, the beautiful Thames-side palace built by Henry VIII. "Bluff King Hal" was a keen tennis player. And so was Charles I later. Several French kings were extremely adept. Both in England and abroad the number of players diminished so greatly between the years 1600 and 1800 that many old courts were pulled down or converted to other uses. At the dawn of the present century there were 32 left in England, 21 of them belonging privately to landed gentlemen, and that number has since diminished to the region of a dozen.

Hard Game to Understand

To trace the evolution of tennis racquets and tennis balls from the crude implements of ancient days to the beautifully manufactured products used in France, America and England today would far exceed the space available. And the complex character of the game forbids more than a vague hint of what the court looks like or how real tennis is played.

No game, possibly, is harder for an uninitiated observer to understand or for a beginner to learn. The players are continually changing ends, there is an involved form of scoring by placements on the floor—technically known as "the laying of chases"—and to win or defend these "chases" some balls are hit and others are left alone. From which you can see what an attempt to explain the play may develop into.

The ball goes whizzing over the net stretched across the middle of the court, it flashes off the four walls, and it is driven into such odd-sounding hazards as the dedans, the grille, and the galleries. These are apertures distributed around three of the four cement walls. Or the ball is hit onto the tambour, or penthouse. These are protuberant structures introduced to make things a little more difficult. The floor, like the walls, is of cement, and its dimensions are 90 feet by 31 feet 8 inches.

Suffice it to say, as a general description of what you see, that the ball is volleyed, cut, half volleyed, slammed and coaxed over the net, via the walls, or direct, with frequent maneuverings due to the peculiar layout of the court. The floor is divided into sections by numbered "chase lines," which are an important factor in the game. Playing for "chases"—that is to say, placing the ball onto certain parts of the floor or preventing your opponent from doing so—is a subtle art that requires exact ball control.

Brother to Racquets, Etc.

Real tennis is the elder brother of racquets, squash racquets, lawn tennis, fives and the American game of handball. "Squash," the indoor court game with the biggest following in Britain today, originated at Harrow School, as a convenient form of practice (with a soft ball) for racquets proper. Fives, like handball, is played without the aid of a racquet. The two codes of play prevalent in Britain are Eton fives (a complicated game to explain) and Rugby fives, a less intricate affair, played in a rectangular court without such Etonian hazards as a "step" or a "pepper box." Allied to these games is pelota, a sport popular in the Basque region of France, Spain and South America. All are variations on the theme of hitting a ball against a wall—and this method of obtaining competitive exercise must go back very near to that remote and unknown point of history when the pleasure-making possibilities of the ball were first discerned.

College Baseball Results

Armour Tech 8, Michigan Normal 6.
Chicago 13, Wisconsin 10.
Clarkson 11, Syracuse 7.
Colby 5, Bowdoin 4.
Colgate 13, Oberlin 1.
Delaware 4, Randolph-Macon 3.
Haverford 9, Swarthmore 8.
Holy Cross 7, Pennsylvania 3.
Illinois Wesleyan 16, Bradley 15.
Iowa State 9, Nebraska 8.
Ithaca 7, East Stroudsburg Tech 2.
Juniata 7, Ursinus 4.
Maine 14, Bates 5.
Maryland 8, Virginia M. I. 3.
Michigan 13, Ohio State 1.
Minnesota 13, Luther 3.
New Hampshire 14, Upsala 4
North Carolina 7, Virginia P. I. 1.
Northwestern 10, Iowa 8.
Norwich 12, Boston 0.
Northeastern 12, Panzs 3.
Oklahoma 3, Kansas State 2.
Oklahoma 2, Kansas State 1.
Oregon 9, Washington 2.
Springfield 9, Williams 2.
St. Michaels 10, Middlebury 4.
Temple 15, Georgetown 5.
Wake Forest 5, Davidson 3.

Endeavour Outsails Shamrock

GOSPORT, England, May 12 (AP)—Endeavour yesterday showed her taffrail to the late Sir Thomas Lipton's last challenger for the America's Cup, Shamrock V, in a sail-stretching trial on the Solent. Although the race was not a serious trial, T. O. M. Sopwith's new British challenger for the cup easily outsailed Shamrock.

College Track Result

Amherst 75⅓, Williams 59⅔.
Carleton 74, North Dakota 55.
Carroll 72, Ripon 59.
Illinois College 69 2-3, McKendree 61 1-3.
Knox 67½, Monmouth 63½.
Nebraska 74, Kansas State 57.

Two Y.M.C.A. Wrestling Titleholders Advance

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—Two champions successfully began defense of their national Y. M. C. A. wrestling championships at the West Side Y. M. C. A. last night, but a third, Alex Relle of the home club, was eliminated.

Relle, the 118-pound king, dropped a referee's decision to John Williamson of Baltimore in the first round and was summarily removed from the tournament.

John Earickson of Baltimore, 135-pound champion, disposed of David Hapkins of Wilkes-Barre, Penna., and William T. Hunrath of New York by referee's decisions to reach the third round.

Another Baltimore star, Milton Andres, 126-pound titleholder, threw Fred Dirkranin of the West Side Y in 2m. 32s. of their first-round match.

Pick-Ups

PAUL DEAN, youngest of the St. Louis Cardinals' Dean brothers, knocked the New York Giants into fourth place yesterday at Sportsman's Park by winning a pitchers' battle from the great Carl Hubbell. Dean, although slightly shaded by his opponent in strikeouts and also the matter of handing out bases on balls, managed to squeeze through his first complete major league game. Blondy Ryan dropped a pop fly, hit by Dean, and started the Cardinals on their winning rally in the tenth inning. The Cards promptly filled the bases after the second baseman's error and Jack Rothrock's single up against the stands in left field decided the game. It was Hubbell's second defeat of the 1934 campaign.

The Chicago Cubs held first place in the National League race yesterday despite a defeat handed them by the Brooklyn Dodgers. The Dodgers pounded three Chicago pitchers almost at will and at the end of the game had totaled 20 hits, one of them a home run by Sam Leslie. Ray Benge did the pitching for Brooklyn and left eight Cubs stranded on the bases.

Gus Suhr hit a home run in the tenth inning of a ball game at Pittsburgh yesterday afternoon that enabled the Pirates to defeat Philadelphia, 6 to 4. The smash came after Phil Collins had walked Floyd Vaughan. The Bucs went into the ninth trailing by one run, but Pie Traynor's pinch double and an error by Rubie on Lloyd Waner's long fly tied up the game. Waite Hoyt pitched the tenth inning for the Pirates and registered his first victory of the season.

The Boston Braves blasted across four runs in an eighth-inning rally at Crosley Field yesterday and beat the Cincinnati Reds by 8 to 5. These four runs climaxed a 17-hit attack on Benny Frey and Larry Benton. Huck Betts went the distance in the box for Boston. Wally Berger, home-run hitting outfielder of the Braves, led his team at bat with four hits.

The New York Yankees won the longest ball game played in the major leagues this season when they beat the White Sox, 7 to 6, in 14 innings yesterday. Earl Combs tripled in the fourteenth inning and came home with the winning run when Sam Byrd cracked a single through shortstop. Johnny Murphy came into the game as a relief pitcher and checked the Chicago batters for the last six innings. Wyatt pitched good ball for the Sox also during the last six frames, but two of the three hits he yielded came in the fourteenth.

Throwing away an early lead for the second successive day, the Boston Red Sox lost an American League game to the Cleveland Indians at Fenway Park by a 6-to-5 score in 11 innings. The Sox scored four runs while Mel Harder was pitching for Cleveland and had the lead going into the eighth. Fred Ostermueller, young Boston left-hander, weakened at this point, however, and the Indians tied the score. Hale's double, Pytlak's single and an error by Eddie Morgan gave the Indians their winning runs in the eleventh. The Sox rallied in their half of the final inning, but fell one run short of tying the score.

Rogers Hornsby's St. Louis Browns opened their series with Washington yesterday by winning, 4 to 3, in 10 innings. The Browns collected 13 hits off Walter Stewart and Jack Russell, Harland Cliff and Rollie Hemsley leading the attack with four apiece. Manager Joe Cronin of the Senators hit a home run in the first inning with a man on base. Cronin made three errors in the field, however.

The Detroit Tigers put on a late rally yesterday and evened their series with the Philadelphia Athletics. The A's scored all five of their runs in one inning—the fifth—three of them coming in on Jimmy Foxx's homer. Higgins also hit a four-bagger for the A's, while Manager Mickey Cochrane and Charlie Gehringer connected for the Tigers.

New Manager Introduced

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 12—The new manager of the Chicago Black Hawks, Clement Joseph Loughlin of Edmonton, Alberta, Can., was introduced here yesterday by Maj. Frederick McLaughlin of the local club as officials gathered here in preparation for today's sessions of the National Hockey League. Thus the rumors of Loughlin's appointment to succeed T. P. Gorman were confirmed. Major McLaughlin gave substance to another line of gossip among the hockey experts, that Howie Morenz, famed center of the Montreal Canadiens, is being sought by the Chicago Black Hawks. The local magnate admitted he would like very much to have Morenz, but had never thought of trading Harold March and Charles Gardiner, with cash to boot, for the great center.

College Lacrosse Result

Springfield 9, Williams 2.

Standings

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	18	3	.857
Newark	14	10	.583
Toronto	11	9	.550
Montreal	11	9	.550
Albany	7	11	.389
Syracuse	7	11	.389
Buffalo	7	14	.333
Baltimore	7	15	.318

Results May 11

Baltimore 8, Toronto 5.
Rochester 6, Albany 2.
Other games postponed.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chattanooga	14	7	.667
Atlanta	13	8	.619
Nashville	11	9	.550
Memphis	12	10	.545
New Orleans	11	11	.500
Knoxville	9	12	.429
Birmingham	9	15	.375
Little Rock	9	16	.360

Results May 11

Memphis 15, Atlanta 12.
Chattanooga 11, Birmingham 3.
New Orleans 4, Knoxville 1.
Nashville 2, Little Rock 0.

Donovan vs. Hawley

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 12 (AP)—E. Ramey Donovan of Fordham and Donald Hawley of New York University were finalists in the New York State intercollegiate singles tennis championship yesterday. Donovan won his semifinal-round match from Charles Daly of West Point yesterday, 6—3, 7—5, while Hawley upset two opponents, Edward O'Connell of Army, 4—6, 6—0, 6—2, and Ernest Koslan of N. Y. U., 6—2, 6—1. The Army team of O'Connell and Lloyd Pellens reached the finals in doubles, defeating Paul Peavy and Remington Merry of Colgate, 5—7, 6—2, 6—3.

Tourists Defeat Cambridge by An Innings, 163 Runs

LONDON, May 11 (AP)—The touring Australian test match cricket team today defeated Cambridge University by an innings and 163 runs to register its third victory in exhibition play before the start of the tests against All-England.

Australia compiled 481 runs for five wickets, declared in its first innings then dismissed Cambridge for 158 and 160.

Clarence Grimmett, 41-year-old veteran test match player and young L. O. Fleetwood-Smith bowled well for Australia. Grimmitt took 9 wickets for just over an 8 run average while the youngster, a "gogglie" or left-handed bowler, took three for an average of 30 each.

In a first-class county championship match at Manchester, Lancashire defeated Somerset by an innings and 159 runs. Scores were: Lancashire, 339 for six declared (Watson 142, Iddon 54); Somerset, 66, and following on 114 (Booth 5 for 49).

Closing scores in other county matches that will end today were as follows:

Gloucestershire 351 and 115 for eight wickets (Sinfield 83, Hammond 72, Lyon 91, Peebles 6 for 107); Middlesex 213 (Hendren 53, Goddard 8 for 132), at Lord's.

Surrey 213 (Paine 5 for 72); Warwickshire 113 for four wickets, at the Oval.

Essex 197 and 70 for three wickets (Nichols 60, Tate 4 for 59); Sussex 230 (H. Parks 62, Hammond 51, Nichols 5 for 48), at Hove.

Yorkshire 351 and 20 for no wickets (Sutcliffe 60, Barber 68, Leyland 100, Tundall 4 for 64); Oxford University (Chalk 135), at Oxford.

Grant Outplays His 'Giant' Rival

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 12 (AP)—Bryan (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta lived up to his title of the "giant killer" yesterday when he outplayed Lester Stoefen, California viking, and entered the final of the University Club's Dixie invitation tennis tournament.

After losing the first set to his towering opponent, No. 3 U. S. star, the little Georgian staged a courageous comeback that carried him through to victory in a semifinal match which lasted five sets. Grant won, 5—7, 6—4, 6—1, 6—8, 6—2.

Grant will meet George Lott, of Chicago, the defending champion, in the final. Lott reached the final yesterday with a 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4 victory over J. Gilbert Hall, of South Orange, N. J.

Two Out in Ninth Inning, Batter Stops No-Hit Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 12—The hopes of F. M. Wistert '34, of pitching a no-hit, no-run game were spoiled after two men were out in the ninth inning here yesterday, when Alex Clowson '35, sent a sharp single to left field. It was the only hit made off Wistert as the University of Michigan nine downed Ohio State 13 to 1. Wistert struck out 16 batsmen. He whiffed the first nine batters to face him in the first three innings and retired the side on strikes again in the fifth.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Michigan	1	1	0	3	4	1	3	0	x—	13	10	1
Ohio State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	1	1	4

Batteries—Wistert and Chapman; Ulrich, Blue and Moser, Riley. Losing pitcher—Ulrich. Umpires—Slavin and Snyder. Time—2h.

College Tennis Results

Brown 9, Colby 0.
Chicago 4, Illinois 2.
Dartmouth 5, Yale 4.
Duke 6, Lehigh 3.
Macomb Teachers 6, Illinois College 1.
Minnesota 9, Luther 0.
M. I. T. 7, Boston 2.
Notre Dame 6, Detroit 1.
North Carolina 7, Amherst 2.
Princeton 6, Harvard 3.
St. Thomas 4, Hamline 3.
Swarthmore 4, Bucknell 3.
Worcester P. I. 3, Providence 3.

Rainbow Launching May 15

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 12 (AP)—Launching of the Vanderbilt syndicate's cup defender Rainbow will be delayed for one day, and the boat will go down the ways at 8 a. m., May 15, officials of the Herreshoff company at Bristol announced yesterday afternoon. The boat being built to compete for the America's Cup off Newport against the English-built Endeavour was to have been launched next Monday morning, but delays in preparations were said to have occasioned the one-day postponement.

New Buick Stirs Wide Interest In Low-Price Field

Straight-8 Has 117-Inch Wheel Base, 93 H. P., and Knee Wheels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, May 12—Announcement is made by the Buick Motor Company of its entrance into the low-price automobile field with a complete line to be known as Series 40. The line includes an initial production range of five body models on a 117-inch wheelbase of characteristic Buick construction.

The price range for the Series 40 will be from $795 for the standard business coupe to $925 for the five-passenger, four-door club sedan.

At a preview attended by newspaper men it was demonstrated that the new 40s, equipped with 93-horsepower engines of the valve-in-head straight-eight type, are capable of easy speeds up to 85 miles per hour. It was also shown that the cars have a second speed up to 5" miles an hour and are capable of being accelerated from 10 to 60 miles an hour in 21 seconds.

A check at various speeds showed that at 20 miles an hour the car travels 21.2 miles on a gallon of gasoline; at 30 miles an hour, 19 miles per gallon; at 40 miles an hour, 17.7 miles per gallon; at 50 miles an hour, 16 miles per gallon; at 60 miles an hour, 14.4 miles per gallon and at 70 miles an hour, 13 miles per gallon.

The power plant of the new Buick is insulated from the frame by five soft rubber mountings, which prevent engine vibration. It was announced that engineers sought by a combination of factors to produce the maximum of riding comfort. This combination includes knee-action wheels, ride stabilizer and air cushion tires which require a pressure of only 26 pounds of air. The ride or sway stabilizer is a spring steel bar mounted at the rear end of the frame under the rear cross-member.

The full line of body models together with standard colors specified for them follow: five-passenger, four-door club sedan with built-in trunk, crillion blue; two-passenger business coupe, empire blue; five-passenger four-door sedan, ambassador maroon; five-passenger touring sedan with built-in trunk, nassau tan; and four-passenger sport coupe, montague green. Black is an optional color on all models at no extra cost.

Misses Fishwick, Gourlay And de Gunsbourg Lead

PORTHCAWL, Wales, May 12 (AP)—Diana Fishwick, a former titleholder; Molly Gourlay and Aline de Gunsbourg of France, yesterday led a field of over 125 women golfers through the first qualifying round of the British women's golf championship. Each scored a 78.

Grace Amory, of West Palm Beach, Fla., scored an 88 for her first round. She is near the borderline of non-qualifiers. Only the 64-low scores after the final 18 holes will qualify for the match play starting Monday. The highest score yesterday was a 91.

Oliver Kay, of New Zealand, the Australian champion, scored an 83.

Northwestern Wins, Has Chance for Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa, May 12—Northwestern University preserved a mathematical chance for the Western Conference baseball championship at the expense of the University of Iowa yesterday, 10 to 8. The game was featured by heavy hitting, including six extra base blows for the Wildcats. Benjamin J. Arnquist '35, shortstop, and Herbert B. Harris '35, center fielder, got triples for Northwestern.

College Golf Results

Maine 7, Bates 2.
Princeton 8, Pennsylvania 1.
Yale 9, Brown 0.

Sporting Around the Hub

EASTERN continued its successful march in defense of the Women's Golf Association team championship yesterday by winning its sixth straight match, defeating Middlesex, 9—0, at Charles River. Central defeated Northern, 7—2, at Weston, and Midland defeated Southern, 6—3, at Marshfield, in the other matches. Eastern is now the only undefeated team among the first, second, third or fourth teams.

Swimming enthusiasts around these parts may have a treat at the Harvard pool of the Harvard indoor athletic building next March. The committee on the regulation of athletic sports has voted to invite the National Collegiate Athletic Association to hold its twelfth annual swimming meet here March 29 and 30, 1935.

The committee also has voted to allow any eligible men to enter the N. C. A. A. track meet in Los Angeles, Calif., June 23 and 24, this year. Eastern athletes who qualify by exceptional performances for that meet are to be selected by Coach Harry L. Hillman of the Dartmouth team. Their expenses will be paid out of a $20,000 fund raised by the University of Southern California. John H.

Interior Decoration and Antiques

Consider the Pictures

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York

I WONDER how many of us ever stop to think of the reasons why we have on our walls the pictures that are there. Probably most of them in the pas have been either ancestral subjects or associated with family events, or else are "fancy" scenes, colored or not, that have been bought to fill wall space.

If it is true that in most homes of the country the pictures on the walls are there because they are relatives' portraits or because the walls look bare without some sizable thing hung on them, there is a fine chance for adding to the pleasures of life by selecting fresh ones for reasons that may be better. One of those reasons is noticeable here in New York, which by no means is proof that it will apply in every home in the country. Although it shouldn't, there is beneath it a basic idea that holds good anywhere and can be applied to some extent by anybody who cares to do so.

Only within the past few years, it seems, have people at large become at all conscious of the pleasure that pictures may give if they are thought of and used as parts of the entire scheme of outfitting a room or a whole house. It is not degrading art in the form of pictures to imply they might be thought of along with what are known as furnishings, to be selected and hung because they go well with certain chairs, hangings, rugs and wall paper.

Flower Paintings at the Decorators' Club

Interior decorators here report that flower pictures continue to be a feature of their planning as they have been for two or three years back. Many rooms, it is said, have their color schemes built up around these comparatively large paintings, which are designed to be placed in dominant positions.

Just now an exhibition of numerous canvases of this sort is being held at the Decorators' Club in the Squibb Building. Some of them follow nature in careful detail. In others, nature is given little thought, the arrangement including certain major flower semblances of strong tones, along with complementary tones and suitable contrasting accents.

There is so much variety that almost any desired conception finds its color key and its minor chords embodied in one or more of these paintings. So, too, many existing interiors may be greatly improved by using one of them as a central object that will act with surprising effect to give added unity and vivacity to all colors in the room. If well chosen, it seems to attach itself to each corresponding hue in sight and produces an artistic repetition or echo that may be very pleasing indeed.

Choice Should Be Carefully Made

With these possible advantages it is well to remember that choice of a picture on which so much depends must be made with extreme care. If one is chosen that is too dull, nothing seems to happen from hanging it. Should it be too bright, too much happens, as the painting tends to pull attention away from other points and toward itself. It is hardly possible to give any rules that will apply to the desires of a considerable number of people. Several pictures that differ much in their character might all be "correct," according to all standards of æsthetics, yet only one of them lively enough to suit your particular taste. At the same time, another person might select from the group one that you did not care for at all. So personal taste comes in to make the decision that is "right" for that individual, whose home and gratification are the prime ends to be satisfied.

This is in New York and the exhibit I have mentioned shows things done by artists of more or less ability, presumably priced higher than most people would care to pay. But it is the idea of consciously choosing pictures for their decorative effects, that is the main point here, whether they cost much or little, and whether they are of flowers or not.

Within Reach of Almost Everybody

In these days hardly anyone's home is so remote that desirable reproductions of excellent paintings are not available. In cities of fair size, facsimilies from Germany and Austria, and possibly from France, can be bought for a few dollars. These pictures copy famous modern or old originals with admirable accuracy. Some subject other than flowers may be selected if that fails to hold the colors suitable for the particular place. A quiet landscape, a water view, some rural scene, either active or in repose—these are some of the possibilities.

It may call for firm resolution and all one's tact to meet hesitation from some members of the household, if one attempts to change pictures from the places they have hung so many years that the wall paper back of them contrasts sharply with the rest. Portraits of relatives, close or distant, may have come to seem so much a part of the home structure that removing them, or even changing them about, seems like uprooting the family tree; at least, disrespect to the subjects' memory.

Surely none of us mean anything of that unpleasant sort. Ancestors will not be forgotten nor will their records become less respected if their portraits, often poor things as likenesses, give place to cheerful and freshly stimulating pictures of a wholly different nature. Perhaps those familiar faces or figures, except some of special intimacy, can be grouped in a single room. That might serve in its way as did the old-time photograph album, which held, and may still hold, its own gallery of family records.

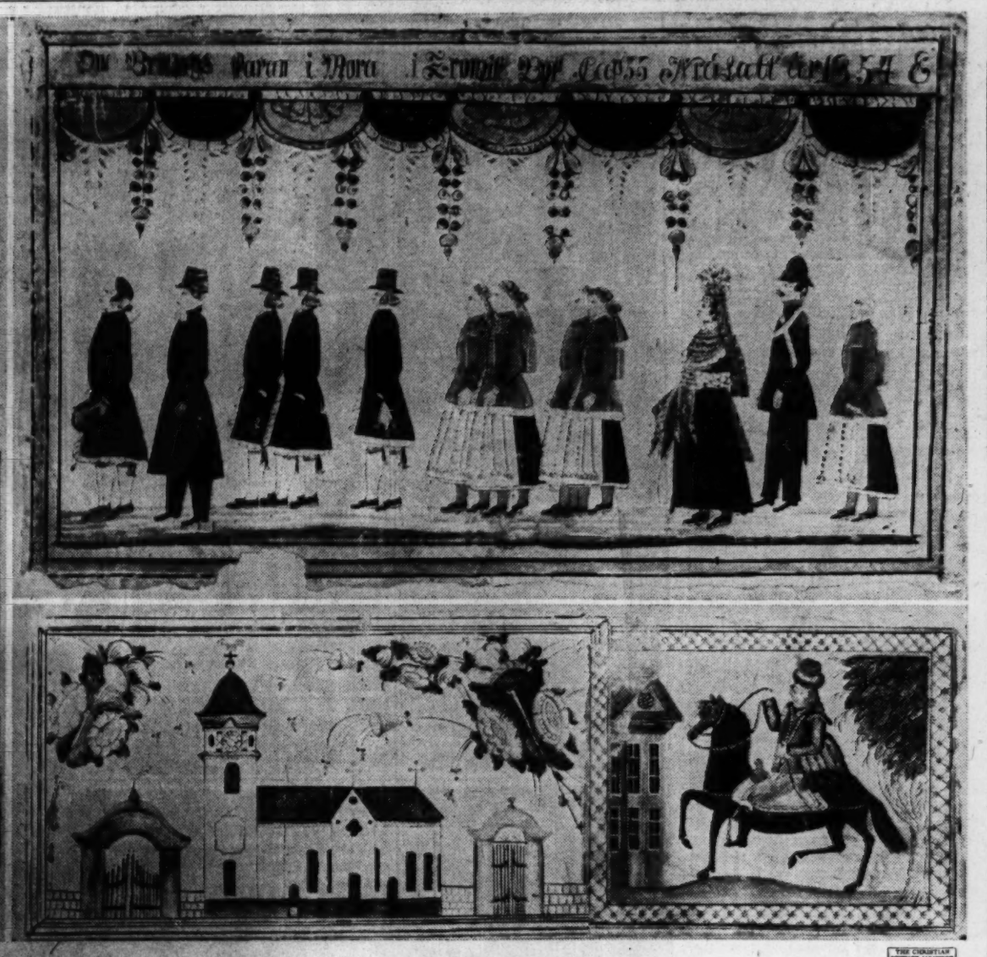
Critics of Our Own Rooms

Taking a cool and detached view of what is in the frames on the walls of our room is sure to bring us surprises, if we try honestly to answer the question, why is that one here, and that, and that? In few cases will the answer be, because it gives delight to those who see it; because it has some artistic quality that you and others recognize; because its subject and colors make the whole room more restful and hospitable; because it tends to carry thought to beautiful scenes and rich experiences, in travel or in reading.

All these benefits and more are to be found in pictures, that come in no end of forms if prints and reproductions are included. It may not be easy for us, or for others in the home, to push through the hindrances of affection, sentiment and habit and reach a new and free idea of what pictures of the better sort may mean in any home, simple or elegant. Trying it with one small, less important room is probably best; perhaps with only one wall of that, if the job looks difficult. From then on the next actions will take care of themselves.

B. D.

Courtesy the Chicago Institute of Art



For a century following about 1750, Scandinavian homes were made gay with the decorations painted on chairs, cupboards, large and small cabinets, and even on household utensils. Greens, yellows, browns, blues and reds, usually in strong hues, were used with dash and precision in simple and natural designs that are very attractive as frank expressions of native taste.

The same manner appears in their paintings on paper, made to be hung on walls in village or country homes. At the left is an artist's quaint notion of the visit of the Queen of Sheba to King Solomon, who is dressed in the military style of the 1830's, his hair carefully greased and curled, all painted in what was at the time a truly modern style. The space above the Queen was bare, so some stunning flowers and leaves were thrown across it, regardless of proportions.

Other scenes here are similar in character, of a variety of subjects —a wedding procession, a church, and a man on horseback. In all these there are suggestions of the paintings of far-away Persians.

Modernism Enters a Castle

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
London

IT SOMETIMES happens that when an old house is reconditioned, sensitive treatment by the decorator makes it possible to plan the interiors in a restrained modern style which will harmonize with an architecture that is several centuries old.

This fact is well illustrated by the bedroom pictured with this article, which has just been redecorated at Chirk Castle. The building is the Welsh home of Lord and Lady Howard de Walden, a stone stronghold dating back to the time of the Normans. It has seen many changes throughout the centuries, the latest of all being this twentieth-century bedroom. While in keeping with modern requirements, it yet does not seem out of harmony with the building itself.

This result has been achieved by a scheme of decoration which, although definitely modern, includes graceful acknowledgment of tradition in several of its details. Moreover, the decorator, Mr. Robert Wemyss Symonds, well known as the author of a standard work on antique furniture, has incorporated definitely antique features in the scheme without the least incongruity.

In the general scheme of the interior, the walls and ceiling are distempered stone color, and all woodwork is of oak, bleached and waxed. The carpet, fitted flush with the walls, is a dark beige, and the modern easy chairs and fireplace curb are upholstered in dull red leather. The curtains and bedspread are a modern woven fabric in brown and terra cotta. The treatment adopted for the bed is particularly interesting, for it occupies an alcove or arched recess at one side of the room with a bookshelf running the entire length of the wall. There is also a niche in the oak wall at the head of the bed which is fitted with concealed electric lighting.

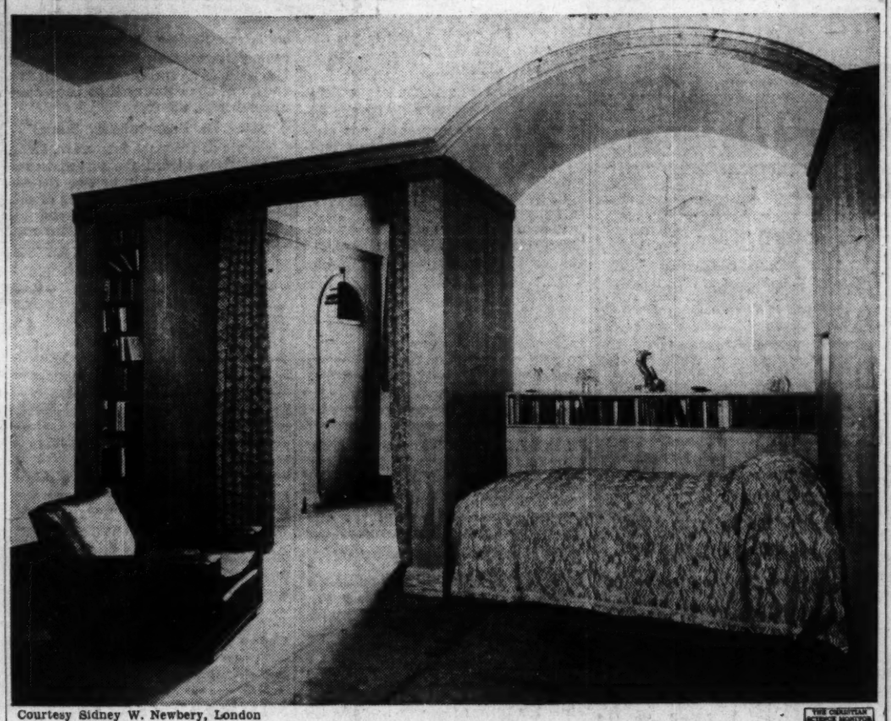
The doorway on the left of the bed alcove leads to a dressing room, which includes a modern built-in and fitted wardrobe and clothing cupboards. The treatment of the oak woodwork in the dressing room is simple and extremely effective, and is characterized by absence of mouldings and by flush, unpaneled doors, showing the beauty of the oak to the finest possible advantage. The doorway between the two rooms is hung with curtains similar to the bedspread.

It will also be noticed that on the extreme left is a tier of fitted bookshelves with cupboards below, giving the necessary artistic balance. The result is a distinctly unusual bedroom which combines an atmosphere of traditional charm with modern ideals of decoration and comfort.

It is, of course, a mistake to suppose that a modern scheme of furnishing is necessarily incompatible with classical or even old-world architecture. At the same time the successful blending of styles is by no means so easy as it may sound. Imagination on the part of the decorator is the first essential. It is generally possible to combine good examples of period and modern work, but care and experience as well as taste are necessary to the task.

This capacity to mix and harmonize well with other styles is one of the crucial æsthetic tests. Not all modern furniture is equally good. The best, being free from eccentricity, does not necessarily demand its own unique setting or the banishment of all other types. A true work of art, as is well known, will stand comparison with other works of art, no matter what their period, and it should therefore be possible to use the best modern furniture together with antiques, and in almost any architectural setting which is itself tasteful.

B. B.



Courtesy Sidney W. Newbery, London

Modern comforts within an ancient castle may seem impossible to many who have visited some of the historic strongholds of the British Isles. That such conditions are not only possible, but actually exist in some places, may be seen in this view of a bedroom in Chirk Castle, Wales, built in Norman times. The furnishings here are described in an adjoining column

© F. Firth & Co., Ltd. Reigate

Although this Norman castle in Chirk, North Wales, keeps the general form that was given to it more than 800 years ago, the numerous large and small windows are evidence of somewhat recent adaptation to the modern standards of living

Curtains Can Make a Room Smile

By Mildred Chamberlain
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS is the time of year when we realize most clearly the important decorative effect of curtains, when we have taken them down during a spring housecleaning. We are glad when they return, freshened, continuing their function of making a transition between the window casing and the view; or of framing a fine view; or, if the view is poor, of shutting it off in whole or in part. Through the color carried by them, they maintain the equilibrium in the room. At night they cut off the darkness, and give us a feeling of seclusion.

These reasons for having curtains answer, satisfactorily enough for me, the arguments of the occasional person who talks against them. I can, however, meet such people part way in the matter of over-draping windows and of deliberately excluding daylight by the conventional use of roller shades at half mast.

The curtain that filters and softens light to an adequate degree is enough, to me. More than this is too much. Furthermore, curtains should round out what the architect had to say. If he said it well, there is no reason to cover up his handiwork.

Curtains should have a certain architectural feeling. Just as a pair of pillars support an architrave, as the member over the door is called, so curtains may be considered as columns, supporting a valance, or a wooden cornice board, or a ruffle that bridges the space between the curtains.

How Long Should They Be?

This idea that there is a certain analogy between curtains and columns would suggest a logical length for them, stopping them at some architectural point, such as the floor, the sill, or the bottom of the apron below the sill. If we pay heed to architectural points in the window itself, such as the mid-sash in double-hung windows, and the mullions, as the bars dividing the panes are called, we will design our curtains more successfully.

Where this works out well is in making double sash curtains for the double-hung window. This is a particularly flexible sort of window curtaining. Foreground views can be eliminated by keeping the lower set closed, while the upper set is left open. If made of opaque materials, such as sateen, unbleached cotton cloth, pongee, and wool challies, no roller shade is needed. At night both sets can be drawn. The lower set stops at the sill, the upper one is mounted to lap one inch over the lower set.

For the Small-Paned Window

Windows which are divided into small panes usually belong in English cottage types of houses and in certain Colonial and Georgian ones. In the English cottage type, with leaded panes, no glass curtains are needed. The utilitarian opaque curtain, of materials similar to the ones mentioned above, are hung under cornice boards, valance or lambrequin boards, or else hung from painted poles, to be drawn at night. If low expense is necessary, cornice boards or valance boards may be omitted. That feeling of a weight supported by columns may be gotten through a painted curtain pole repeating some color found in the draperies or in the room.

If you do use a valance, be sure to mount it high enough to leave the whole window with its little panes clear; or, be sure to let it drop down on a line with the top mullion of the window. This pays heed to an architectural division, and is therefore good practice.

Curtaining, if ill-advised, adds nothing to the attractions of a room. On the other hand, the very draping or lack of draping may make the place express what you want it to. For example, the desirable element of diversity may be obtained, in a room full of straight-lined furniture, by draping back the curtains instead of allowing them to hang straight to the floor.

Softening Hard Lines

A group of windows may have this desirable quality injected into them through the curves in the lower edge of the valance or lambrequin. If the room is low but stiff so that one's first desire is to gain height, the stiffness can be avoided by draping-back at a high point. The effect of height will be there still, through the unbroken length from the tie-back to the floor.

If one is familiar with great decorative periods, he will recall that the curve is a characteristic of those eras whose record is one of gayety and animation. By the same token he will recall that these same curves, pushed to the limit, brought about decadence in every age. In a lesser degree this is what happens to curtain arrangements when we allow draping to become excessive. We will always be more successful if we remember what we want our curtains to do for us, and then proceed to work things out with an eye to the architectural features, and with a thought to the function and effect of lines.

Should Be Well Made, Though Cheap

In suggesting that restraint be used in the matter of draping, one utters a dictum allied to needs of present-day economy. First of all, curtains need not be expensive, but inexpensive or not, they must be made well. Curtains do not make a room smile when they have only a casing at the top for the rod and a hem turned up at the bottom. After the first washing, the selvage stretches. The front edge of the curtain then hangs in dejected-looking ripples. This could have been completely obviated by a hem, lending strength — actually and decoratively.

A casing above, for the curtain rod is never enough. There should be a heading above this, so that when the curtain is slipped over the rod the surplus fullness causes the heading to ripple prettily above the casing. This adds a finish as well as making a transition between the curtain and the trim.

In New York Shops

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Special from Monitor Bureau
New York

IN FURNISHING porches and terraces this summer, the shopper will find few novelties offered. Nevertheless, in their decorative effects the pieces are subtly different from those of preceding seasons, and for two reasons. Design detail is simplified and color combinations are more reserved, less gaudy. In fiber furniture for instance, the arrangement of the strands is reduced to structural lines. Excrescences are gone and all ornamental bands and interweavings absent. Many colors may be used in combination but the result is discreet. A favorite way to use color is to employ a patterned material for the cushion of the chair or couch seat, and to repeat, in each of these sectional divisions which climb up the back, one of the tones in the pattern. Favorite two-color combinations are brown and peach, brown and chartreuse, navy and chartreuse, navy and white, tomato and lemon.

Lord & Taylor is showing attractive iron tables and chairs, the iron parts of which are painted hydrangea-blue. The table tops may be of glass or tiles and the chair seats of woven rope or some other washable material, usually in a white or neutral tone. Rugged textures, particularly waffle-cloth and sturdy honeycombs are approved for upholstery. Unpatterned glazed chintz is much used for draperies and bedspreads, design being introduced in the ruffles, tie-backs, and valances of plaid gingham, dotted swiss and what-not. It is interesting to have a lampshade to match the ruffles. The same store is also featuring for summer cottages copies of Dutch peasant furniture, gayly painted. This house has set up an amusing room for a boy, with many nautical emblems and ornaments. Among them are fishnet curtains fringed with such corks as bob on the surface of the water when a fishline is cast.

Terry Books Bring $167,876

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York

THE sale at public auction at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries of the first part of the library of the late Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry of Newport, R. I., has come and gone, leaving the buyers less in pocket by a total of $167,876. As should have been expected at a dispersal of such rarities as were offered during the course of the three sessions, the principal purchasers were dealers, among whom Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach and Mr. Gabriel Wells were the most outstanding. Between them these two dealers spent about half of the grand total which the sale realized.

The brilliance of the items offered whetted the appetite of the splendid attendance which the sale stimulated for the second part of the library, the date for the sale of which has not yet been determined. That it will contain some of the greatest offerings ever to appear in an auction room goes without question. That the second part, like the first, will be a luxurious feast which the modest collector will be able to participate in only in the rôle of an observer, must also go without question.

The chief prizes of the event went to Dr. Rosenbach, who paid $10,100 for an autograph of Button Gwinnett, signer of the Declaration of Independence from Georgia; $5600 for "The Chronicles of England," printed by William Caxton in 1480, and $5100 for the Book of Genesis, consisting of 24 leaves taken from a Gutenberg Bible. This is not the first time Dr. Rosenbach has purchased the Gwinnett autograph, although the last time, in January, 1926, at the auction of the library of the late Col. James H. Manning, he paid $22,500 for it. Colonel Manning himself purchased it in 1912 from the late Elliot H. Danforth for only $4000.

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Scandinavian Peasant Art

Special from Monitor Bureau
Chicago

SWEDISH painted panels from peasant homes went on exhibition at the Art Institute of Chicago recently to remain through the summer for visitors to the second edition of a Century of Progress. They are really paintings which were used for wall decoration in Scandinavian peasant homes at the end of the eighteenth century, especially at Christmas time or for certain feast days. They deal generally with Scriptural subjects or historical episodes and are done in vivid colors limited to red, blue, green, yellow and black.

"Bonader" is the commonly used name for the panels, which were often done by the Swedish peasant himself to add color and gaiety to his small dwelling. Sometimes they were designed for the space beneath the roof beam and the window, or on the slanted ceiling. Usually the wall spaces were rather limited after the furniture had occupied the greater portion of the small rooms.

Narrow bandings of inscriptions in Gothic lettering extend across the series of pictures with some comment on each one, the date of making and, occasionally, the artist's initial. The most popular figure subjects were scenes chosen from either the home or public life of the peasantry, or topics from both the Old and New Testaments, such as Joseph's Dream, the Wise and the Foolish Virgins, and the Adoration of the Magi.

The period in Sweden in which these original and native wall hangings were produced was short, it is said, continuing from the end of the eighteenth century to the first half of the nineteenth, a period of about 60 years. Each province developed its own style of expression.

Some of the compositions introduce architectural details such as towers and many storied buildings, while all of the spaces between the buildings and groups of people are filled with flowers of extraordinary size. This exhibit at the Art Institute is from the collection of Florence Dibell Bartlett.

M. R. Z.

London Note

One of the greatest rarities in old English silver is apparently the humble warming-pan, the predecessor of the modern hot-water bottle.

Antique warming-pans, made of copper or other base metal, are not uncommon in curio shops all over England.

I was surprised to hear the other day, however, that only two English silver ones are known to be in existence. One of them was made by Seth Lofthouse in 1715; the other, dated 1662, in the possession of a private collector of antique silver.

Where, I wonder, is the "noble silver warming-pan" which Pepys tells us in his Diary he received from Captain Beckford on a New Year's Day in 1600's. It went probably into the melting-pot many years ago. The same fate has doubtless overtaken the two dating as far back as the late sixteenth century and the property of "Good Queen Bess." A dated Tudor specimen would realize a small fortune for its owner if put up in the auction-room today.

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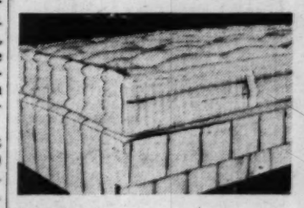
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Progress in Education

Conservation Has Its Echo

Summer Camps Take Education Into the Forest

By Lawrence Durborow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

WHAT Dr. Charles W. Eliot of Harvard once called America's greatest contribution to education is today making a contribution to the cause of social and economic progress as well. The summer camp has proved that it can do far more than merely provide a recreational program to keep boys and girls busy and happy during July and August: it can keep them busy and happy in a way that has a value to the country at large.

President Roosevelt's forestry conservation corps during the past year has had an echo in many of the schoolboy camps which extend along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and stretch across the northern border of the country from Mount Katahdin to the Olympics. To many camps that had never considered the educational value of forestry the experience of last summer came as a revelation; to others that had for years given campers a taste of forestry, the idea came as a practical opportunity to help in a big problem.

A Remarkable Summer

The end of last August saw the close of a remarkable summer camp season. While it represented financial losses to many directors who maintained their camps during 1933 in spite of adversity, it brought rich returns to many boys and girls who were able to enjoy and profit by the opportunities offered. And part of this richness lay in the lore and the practical experience they gained in their intensive courses in forestry.

During the latter part of last summer a survey of schoolboy camps in New England and the Adirondacks revealed the extent that forestry work had been seriously undertaken that season by these junior craftsmen. For instance, at Long Lake in the Adirondacks, the boys of Camp Riverdale carried out an intensive program under the direction of a graduate of the New York State School of Forestry. The course was developed through professional experiment and experience. It represented largely the ideas of Prof. Bernard Recknagel of the Cornell School of Forestry adapted for boys who ranged in age from 12 to 18.

Typical of the plan followed by many camps, the boys of Camp Riverdale at the beginning of the season lost no time in getting out into the woods for their first lessons. Here they learned the meaning of the forest, its structure, its relation to climate, to water supply, its uses for man and animal and its importance commercially and for recreation purposes. They learned that it takes more than trees to make a forest; there are shrubs, plants, the forest floor, insect life, and scores of other interdependent factors that give the forest its character and continuity. They studied the development of trees from seedlings, and observed the relation of individual types to one another and to their environment. And that was only the beginning.

As part of the practical lore of the forester, the boys learned early how to take care of themselves when lost in the woods, how to tell directions by sun, stars, water courses, lichens, how to build a shelter, make fire in the rain, cook, pack and carry equipment. On trips of exploration they learned something of the geology of the region, the formation of lakes, and the effect of glaciers. Reading a topographical map is not always easy for an adult, but these boys became fairly adept at it within a short time. This knowledge helps in laying out and building trails, for every good woodsman must know how to mark and cut trails and build a foresters' lookout.

Young Technicians

Next comes an intensive study of certain technical features of forestry, such as map-making, plotting, working out a plan of management for the specific section of forest assigned to each boy. This means making cuttings from projection maps; the study of evaporation in the forest and in the open, and determining the effects of varied weather conditions upon trees of a given area. The latter is done through an analysis of growth rings to be seen on a stump or the butt end of a log. Root profile studies are not overlooked, nor reproduction studies of a given tract from which one can learn the probable composition of the forest in years to come. Ask any boy from Camp Riverdale today to explain the various systems of forest management, such as the shelterwood and coppice systems, clear cutting and selection of cutting, and you will have a ready answer from a well-trained young authority.

Camp Riverdale in its very location at the northern end of Long Lake provides a perfect laboratory for the study of forestry. Fifteen miles north is Saranac Lake. Mount Marcy is about twice that distance to the east. All around is a wilderness of varied character. There are lumbered areas, burned-over tracts, colonies of hemlock, of hardwood and poplar; there are swamp and valley regions where larches and cottonwoods thrive and hillsides where birch and maple cover protectingly a growing horde of conifers. The Pack Demonstration Forest near Lake George provides a convenient observation center for checking methods, as does also the Finch-Pryn Lumber Company's model operations near by.

Frank S. Hackett, director of Camp Riverdale, is also headmaster of the Riverdale Country School in New York City. Mr. Hackett is a recognized leader in the camping field. Last summer he made a significant contribution to education and to the national conservation movement in his extension of forestry work as a camp activity and set a high standard for its development in other camps throughout the nation.

Courtesy of Camp Riverdale, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Row, Left—Boys of the Camp Making Test Measurement of Timber on a Tract of Forest Land. Right—Returning From a Day's Expedition Over New York State Forest Land Near Their Camp in the Adirondacks. Inset—This Boy With the Map Is Plotting a Trail Through the Woods. Lower Row, Left—Party of Boys From the Camp Measuring a Wooded Area. Right—Studying Leaves and Bark for Distinguishing Features of Various Forest Trees. All of This Work Was Part of Last Season's Study of Forestry Which the Camp Undertook Under the Tutelage of a Trained Forester.

The Parent

For Regular Piano Practice

Connecticut

Dear Friends:

This column has been helpful and most interesting to me for a long time. I am very grateful for it.

At the breakfast table this morning, I was thinking how much I have used one idea gained from it quite a while ago. A mother wrote about making a game of eating when her child didn't seem to want to eat, by spelling out words—one letter for each mouthful eaten. This method has greatly appealed to my little boy. I always take something he is interested in—his name, his kindergarten, his toys or some object he can see, etc. There are endless possibilities. Many a dish of cereal and other foods have steadily disappeared while we have been pleasantly occupied with this little game.

When our two older children were smaller and taking piano lessons, I found that the most satisfactory way to take care of their practicing was to have a regular time for it, and that in the morning when they were fresh was by far the best time. The boy was very faithful in getting up early and getting his practice out of the way for the day. By the time he had finished, Sister would be dressed and take her turn at the piano—then breakfast, and off to school. I found that by being systematic in this regard, much confusion was saved.

We have found it quite satisfactory to use our sun room as a little music room. Our piano is there and the radio, and the door may be closed while one is practicing or listening to the radio.

The children made some nice friends through the "Mail Bag." We were all so interested whenever a letter would arrive, especially from some distant country.

These older children have been to different summer camps that were advertised in the Monitor and spent a number of happy summers.

(Mrs.) W. C. L.

* * *

Good Words Overcome the Bad

California

Dear Editor:

Mrs. C. L. F's. letter in your column asking for letters from mothers who have handled the "swearing" problem inspired me to write of my experiences.

I have tried to show Billy, age 5, that words are a gracious, courteous and loving means of expressing our thoughts, and they meet our needs in many ways. Each word has an origin in a thought, and, as we do not entertain any but good thoughts, our words are always good.

Sometimes the origin of a word is an interesting story to tell youngsters, and it gives them a greater appreciation for the word. I find, too, if bad words are explained, then left to the youngster's discretion, they are soon discarded, if not immediately. Let the young one choose for himself. Youngsters are naturally good and they have the desire to be admired for their goodness.

Praising their good words brings a much greater response than condemning their bad words. Wrong words are like counterfeit dollars usurping the good dollars' place. They cannot succeed.

Never let yourself be shocked when the young man flies loose, so to speak, with a torrent of bad words. If he shocks you, he has just received the reaction he hoped for. Just sit down and quietly, always quietly and calmly, tell him the truth about such words.

Billy insisted on calling dominos, "dynamos," even after I explained the difference, until I handed him an onion when he asked for an apple, then he saw the need to call things properly.

I almost "popped" trying to keep from laughing when Billy was telling me all about "Pernadition" which later turned out to be addition. Youngsters like to use big words and they appreciate your correcting—kindly, always—them if they have been used in the wrong manner, but never, never laugh at them.

I cannot say that I've handled this problem completely. Only time will tell, but so far this method has worked beautifully.

I receive so much good from this column.

Would like to thank Miss J. R. from Scotland for her letter; it helped me quite a lot.

(Mrs.) W. P. D.

A Negligent Driver's Defense

You and the Law Series—11

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater

Counselors at Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be.

WHEN a suit is brought against an automobile driver to recover damages for injuries received in an automobile accident, the action is usually one of negligence; that is, the driver is charged with operating his car so negligently that he ran into the plaintiff (the one bringing the suit) and injured him.

In his defense, the driver usually denies his own negligence; and in many states he may also defend by showing that the injured person himself was negligent, and that this negligence was a contributing cause of the accident. It is therefore called "contributory negligence." If the driver can prove a contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff (the one bringing suit against him), the plaintiff cannot recover.

When, for example, a pedestrian carelessly steps into the street without looking up and down the road, and is struck by a car, the fact that the driver is also negligent is, it seems, immaterial. The pedestrian cannot recover damages because of his own contributory negligence.

If two cars are being driven along the highway and both drivers are negligent, neither can recover from the other if there is an accident; nor does it make any difference whatsoever that one was more negligent, or that one was injured more severely than the other, so long as the negligence of both contributed to the accident.

States which do not allow the driver to set up contributory negligence as a defense, compel the person bringing the suit as part of his case to establish the fact that he himself was in the exercise of due care. This, of course, is another way of bringing up the issue of contributory negligence.

At least one state, however, has changed this procedure by statute (law made by legislature). In this state the contributory negligence of the plaintiff (the one bringing the suit) does not necessarily bar recovery. If the one who injured him was more negligent than he, he may recover some damages even though his own negligence contributed to the accident. The jury takes into consideration the degree of care each exercised and the kind and degree of negligence each was guilty of when they determine the amount of damages to be awarded.

This method of treating contributory negligence has many things to be said in its favor.

In admiralty, the law governing ships and seamen, contributory negligence is treated in a different way. A person or ship may recover damages where there has been negligence on the part of the one causing the injury. The contributory negligence of the one injured does not prevent recovery. It merely decreases the amount of damages that may be obtained.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Carelessly Steps Into Street.

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In Solving Farm Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madison, Wis.

THE permanent solution of America's agricultural problems can be attained only by the education of its farm youth, not only in the arts and sciences of agriculture, but as well in the economic and social fields, declares C. L. Christensen, dean of the Wisconsin college of agriculture.

Repeatedly, in public addresses, Dean Christensen has emphasized the need for farmers to develop more capable management and leadership of the social and economic affairs of agriculture.

"It is tremendously important," he said, "that the farmer of the future be able to represent his industry in an adequate manner in the market, in the halls of legislation, and in the general contact and competition with urban business and urban life.

Should Be Suited to Rural Needs

"Everyone must realize," Dean Christensen added, "that the educational opportunities of the country are not equal to those of the city. This does not mean that the schools of the country should be modeled either architecturally or in their courses of study after the schools of the city. There is no necessity that these institutions be necessarily similar in character or set-up, but there is every reason that the schools of the country be suited to the needs of the country and be so equipped and so manned as to make it possible for future farmers to have the training which will fit them to meet on equal terms business and professional men of the city.

"The demands of the time are very clearly for a more adequate leadership in the affairs of the farm, for efficient marketing as well as for economical production, for better living and the continuation of the better things of life. The adequate training of men and women for the vocation of farming and homemaking is of vital importance, not only to the farm and home, but to society in general, for the future of the town is so intermingled with the future of the country that they cannot be kept apart."

Must Be Economically Sound

Events of the past few years, Dean Christensen said, have served to remind society forcibly of two facts—"that the economic well-being of our civilization is dependent upon an economically sound agriculture and a satisfying rural life, and that the social stability of our civilization is dependent upon the solidarity of the home and the economic, the intellectual and spiritual influence of the home maker."

A new short course program which Dean Christensen organized a year ago at the university is planned to help meet this need of boys for educational opportunity to train for farming and rural leadership. About a half century ago, he explained in an interview, Wisconsin took the lead in one phase of rural education by establishing its short course, from which thousands of young men have gone out as leaders in their communities.

"In this new short course," he said, "special emphasis is being given to the economic and social problems of farming and marketing and rural living. The curriculum for this course has been revised so as to meet more effectively the new social and economic conditions with which farmers are confronted today and will be confronted tomorrow."

Rural leaders must be developed, business technique must be worked out, and skill in coöperative marketing perfected if farmers are to organize and cope successfully in the conduct of their business in a corporately organized and a corporately thinking world, Dean Christensen maintained, and the farmer has every right to look to the natural and social scientists as his allies and coöperators in meeting these problems.

The Efficient Danish Farmer

Educated farm men and women have applied scientific methods to the light soils in Denmark and made it perhaps the most scientific and efficient agricultural country in the world, he said, and while the rural education system of Denmark is much more elaborate, it is not dissimilar to the Wisconsin short course at the college of agriculture.

"It was the rural people's college of Denmark which furnished agriculture with open-minded, active leaders who dared to try new methods," he declared. "These leaders urged the people to rely on their own capacity and strength. My inquiry into the inter-relationship of rural education and agricultural prosperity in Denmark and my acquaintance with farming and farm education here leads me to believe we well might borrow liberally from the experience of that country. The Danish farmer has been trained to make the best use of himself and his environment. He possesses a correct outlook on rural life.

Farming is a profession with the Danes in which the farmer himself has pride. While Danish farmers as a class are among the best informed groups of agricultural people on the face of the globe, in the eighteenth century it is estimated that about 80 per cent of the rural people and 40 per cent of the town and city people could neither read nor write."

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The Home Forum

The Notebooks of Nicholas Pumble

"APRIL 12th. Water, water, water! Rain-water, snow-water, tree-water, earth-water! I know what Noah would have been doing these past six weeks; he would have been building an ark. Lacking his foresight, I am hoping that the tip of Clouds' Cobble will stick up above the flood. There is still a six hundred foot margin. I made a reconnaissance this morning, and it is a wet world. Sorley Stream was dashing along, carrying great blocks of broken ice on its scenic-railway billows. The roads have all been reading about Venice. Even the Cobble trail was noisy with scurrying water. I pause before snow's beauty, but water is more companionable. Water is the humblest of God's creations; it is always seeking the lowest place, until a sunbeam in uniform finds it and says: 'Come up higher!'

"The summit of my hill was aloof from all this motion and racket. Hills have all the dignity of mountains, I think, even if they lack the grandeur. When Psalmist David had them skipping like lambs, it was for an unusual occasion. Ordinarily they stand as if aware of their responsibility of holding up the sky.

"It was a morning one could properly call delicious, with the air washed and chilled to the most acceptable coolness, the sun very leisurely, the sky refreshed after its long night. I sat down to look over my domain and to let contentment run, like thaw-water, into all the crevices and hollows of my being. I seemed capable of overcoming without striving, of obtaining a response without speaking. Nature and I might be slow to move, but we were excellent in our designs. Nothing seemed impossible of accomplishment, give us time. In ten thousand years nature might add another leaf to the violet; in ten thousand I might perfect a poem, although I am resigned to its taking a second ten. Sitting there on that view-girt eminence, with a good durable piece of granite at my back, time was of no consequence. I was lord of the moment and simply to drink in the sovereign elixir of the slow-paced breeze, clear from the North, was delight enough. The breeze, for some reason, reminded me of my boyhood. Indeed it gave me a first line:

"On this high hill the very air is young,
Young with immortal youth. It needs but fly
To dip its wings into the stainless sky
And be renewed, a stripling wind fresh-sprung
From heaven's heart and down the sunlight swung,
Down to this rock, this wood. There runs a sigh
Along the fir tops as it passes by
Brooding a song that lips have never sung.

"Sing it to me, sweet air, for I would hear
Word of your crystal haunts that seem to start
Where dreams leave off. O be the courier
Of light to heal the darkness in my heart.
Assure me of the heights a boy half guessed
When first he stood here on this windy crest."

"April 13th. Another day of crystalline brilliance, with the air buoyancy itself, the sunlight rebounding from the sparkling earth, richer for its descent. My lithe slim naked elms swayed in the invisible stream of atmosphere and above them some white clouds tried with no small impudence to outdazzle the sun. And beyond them all the paternal sky looked down, blue and benignant. Suddenly, from nowhere, I was possessed of the most absurd illogical little verse:

"You cannot be happy,
Philosophers say,
By trying to be happy,
Here and today.

"But are they not happy
Telling us how
We cannot be happy
Here and now?"

"Assuredly. Furthermore, it should make a philosopher happy to settle anything. But I wonder why that butterfly of a verse fluttered into my ken at that particular moment. I was wading up from the post office to dinner, fascinated by the streams of silvery water rushing out from the snowbanks along my lane. Through the elms I caught sight of a deeper azure than I had yet seen this spring. The sun was warm on the trunk of a sugar maple, and I remembered that Hannah was giving me fried mush with new sirup for dessert. And then it was that the ridiculous verse danced across my horizon.

"Philosophers have always held that happiness is a by-product, and I need go no farther than Hannah to find them right. Her hands and heart are continuously engaged in forwarding the happiness of others, rather than her own, yet she is happy herself. She would emphatically side with the sages to the conclusion that progress toward happiness is best attained by indirection.

"Indeed, most of the abstractions must be sidled up to. Fame is no bull's-eye to be shot at, but rather the gift of the bystanders. It arrives unexpectedly. In college, the collegian becomes famous outside the classroom, never in it, logic notwithstanding. Humor is another side-door character. Your comedian rarely announces that he intends to be funny, or he fails to be. The playwright is careful not to mention his chief object, the creation of an illusion. Even the eagle circles before he swoops. The town is taken from the rear, wanting a Trojan horse. Indirection, subtlety, surprise, are the victorious captors rather than those who noisily breach the walls.

"And so with happiness, who joins every party uninvited. Had I determined, upon leaving the post office, to experience a wave of happiness, compounded of sun-glitter, blue sky, and the promise of Hannah's crisp mush, I should have experienced only disappointment. Happiness is never the cadet, to be stood at attention for a conventional salute. Happiness may well be considered an indirect lighting of the heart.

"But what of indirect lighting? Has it not been arranged for with some skill? Is there not a setting whereto happiness may be led, if not driven? Of course, there is. Just as the good man is one whose goodness is part of himself, so the happy man—I mean the man who can count on visits of happiness—must compose himself so that happiness will not feel out of place, a stranger. Happiness can come only to the momentarily innocent, the momentarily serene. As well expect a wren to enter a birdbox with firecrackers exploding within, as to hope for happiness while entertaining anger or resentment or revenge or any of the cash-ledger passions.

"I have no desire to botanize over happiness, to pull the mood to pieces, but I would like to understand the starry moment when one realizes one is happy. I will have been busy, buried in my task, with the minutes blowing past, unnoticed, like snowflakes on a steady wind. Then, as if in a swirl of one's inner atmosphere, a flake of time is caught and held in front of my gaze. I real-ize. My task is forgotten now, and I am entranced by the burden of the moment itself. My heart is flooded with a new delight in being alive. For an interval the winged felicity, poised like a humming-bird over a honeysuckle, permits me to comprehend it. Its oncoming was as unexpected as some lovely interval heard in a melody for the first time. It cannot last, any more than the exquisite moment in the melody will last. The humming-bird darts to another flower. But the delight lingers. I am aware that time, riding by, has thrown me a rose.

"I know well that I cannot expect time to throw me another rose tomorrow at the same hour. I cannot clap my hands and have the humming-bird appear. The philosophers are right. But I refuse to subscribe too supinely to their dictum. I have found that the garden can be kept ready. I can live in the atmosphere where happiness will be at home, in simplicity, in a state of delight in natural things, with the companionable feelings toward these kindly villagers. Hiram knows the state, as well as Hannah. Happiness is as certain to circle about them as the mother robin is to return to her young."

In many an entry Nicholas returns to this subject of happiness; but he valued unhappiness too. It is in one of the autumn Notebooks that he says: "My verses are gathered in the valley as well as on the mountaintop. What if a man is overcast; let him snow!"

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Mat Sinn, One of the World's Workers

His full name was Mohammed Hashin bin Sultan—that is, Mohammed Hashin the son of Sultan—but it was too long for ordinary estate use, especially in a climate like that of Malaya; so I asked my Indian office clerk to do what he could about it. They argued it out between them, and the result was Mat Sinn. And so Mat Sinn he remained.

Mat Sinn was a big fellow for a Malay, about five feet, eight inches in height, stout and strongly built. The average Malay is a shortish, stockily-made man, heavily muscled but active when he likes. It is true he doesn't often like; in fact, the Malay is a cheery, happy-go-lucky, lazy gentleman. He doesn't mind watching others work—I think he rather likes it—but for himself he seldom works except when forced to.

Mat Sinn must have been the exception that proves the rule. Although he was fully forty years old when he came to me, he was anything but lazy. Indeed, he was distinctly energetic, besides being highly intelligent, as most Malays are. Nothing was ever too much for him; he loved to be doing things, but, above all, he loved responsibility. Give him plenty of responsibility, and his customary genial smile expanded into a grin that stretched from ear to ear.

He came to me originally as a *mandor* (headman) in charge of a gang of weeding and draining Malays, and it says much for his driving powers that he was able to keep his gang working steadily for a full week at a stretch.

Once the Malays had gone, Mat Sinn developed into a kind of general all-round man. In the Estate labor records he figured as a "Conductor"; I had to call him something and that was as near as I could get to it. He liked the title; I fancy he thought the English word sounded more imposing than the Malay *mandor*.

With increased pay and a higher sounding title came more responsibility. I had to give it to him. Soon he began to pick up English and Tamil, as he found, now that his fellow-countrymen had gone, his own native tongue was useful only when dealing with the Chinese coolies.

From this time onward my Indian clerk saw quite as much of Mat Sinn as he wanted to. Speaking excellent English and Malay, and being a Mahomedan Tamil, the new Conductor hailed him as a friend in need. True, there was the bond of religion between them, Mat Sinn, like practically all his countrymen, being a Mahomedan also and a strict one at that.

In the circumstances, it was no great surprise to me to find Mat walking round the Estate one day armed with the Pocket Check Roll—that is a smaller edition of the main Check Roll, the record which contains full particulars of every coolie's work, wages, rice issues, etc., and into which details of the day's work are transcribed every evening from the Pocket Check Roll. He had not got to the transcribing part yet, but I knew it would be only a question of time till he did.

Seeing that he was quick at figures, and thinking I might as well use his gifts while at the same time affording him the training he desired, I shortened his hours in the fields and sent him to the factory on a part-time job. I never regretted it; in a few days he was able to use the metrolac and standardize the latex, make up the rubber shipments, and oversee the factory routine generally.

R. H. W.

Courtesy of The Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Bathers": From a Water Color Painting by Lucien Simon

LUCIEN SIMON, a French painter who has been exhibiting for about fifty years, is one of those rare spirits who paints with joy and zest no matter what his subject or what part of the world he may happen to be in. He has painted in Brittany, in the East Indies, and in Paris; he always finds something full of interest and color, which he sets down on paper or canvas with a dash and vigor which indicate a continuous enthusiasm for the contemplation of nature. He is impatient with finicking details, sweeping irresistibly forward into the very heart of his subject. He is not an imaginative painter, having no particular flights of fancy, but contents himself with observing keenly what goes on about him and painting the essence of it. He understands what he is looking at and gives you only the most important characteristics. This demands sound draftsmanship and a good sense of color, both of which he has. His colors are always rich and full, as he is too vigorous a personality to be satisfied with attenuations of tone or with a mere suggestion of form. People interest him most of all, but people as an integral part of their surroundings. His work in Brittany, for example, has made him a student of the sea, and it is a simple matter for him to represent its surging motion with a few lines, a splendid background for his sturdy amphibious fisherfolk.

The absolute unconsciousness of the little Breton fisher girls, playing in the edge of the breakers, is one of the greatest charms of this picture. You see and feel the cool splash of the water, and can almost hear their joyful cries as the spray dashes on their sunburned arms and legs. One of the most difficult problems in art is to make a thing appear as if it had happened by itself, instead of being the result of hard thought and painstaking effort. Another matter of the utmost importance is to make the thing expressed and the method of its expression so thoroughly identified that they are practically inseparable. This means that the subject matter should be worthily treated in a manner neither too important nor too flippant. The true master of expression knows instinctively just what treatment his subject demands, though this instinctive quality may have been attained by years of earnest seeking.

Analyzing this picture further, we find that it has not been necessary for the artist to particularize to any great extent. He has not been interested in the children as individuals, nor in any special characteristic of the sea. It is rather the general feeling, given by an afternoon on the seashore into which various elements enter, one of the chief of them being color. The surge of the ocean, the sprightly bare-legged children, the toss of the foam, the fluttering garments, the wet skin, the sunshine—each adds something to the general effect. No one of these elements (except the children) is apparently of great importance; but, if it were omitted, it would be like leaving the seasoning out of a salad dressing. The tang would be gone. As it is, the whole thing is living and joyous.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

Return

How many times we have walked on this hill,
Curved like a crescent, frowsy-haired with pine,
No one could say—and yet we walk here still,
Finding the joy that old and new combine:
For, though we know each lane between the trees,
Each place the pasture wires are getting slack,
Each landmark—and there are a score of these—
They never are the same when we go back.
Sunlight and wind, rain dripping softly down,
Snow on the bough, and summer full of green,
Spring with its laugh, fall with its buff and brown—
All work their miracles upon this scene;
And, as we walk again the same old way,
We find it different as the changing day.

AILEEN L. FISHER.

J. R. Lowell to Motley

Cambridge,
December 28th, 1864

My Dear Motley,—Here I am again, undismayed as a fly which, though brushed away again and again, insists on making his perch on the tip of your ambassadorial nose. The North American has changed hands, and begins the new year with "Ticknor and Fields" on its title-page. Fields wishes to make a distinct offer, and it is this: He will pay you a thousand dollars for four articles, the first to be delivered, if possible, before the end of February. Now it appears to me that you can't do better with your chips than to let him have them at this rate.

In gathering materials for your history you must have become intimate with a great many *historiettes*, of which you can't make use in your main work, where they would be parasites, and suck juice from the main stem instead of helping to feed it; yet, as monographs, they might be made charming. History travels by the high road which has no end, and whose branches knit kingdom with kingdom; but is not the historian sometimes tempted into an impasse, whence he must make his way back again, but where, for all that, he may have come upon something that more than paid him for losing his way! ..... You must have plenty of such material. It does not matter that the man you write about should be known by name to a dozen people. So much the better—you will make him known. But I won't buzz round you any longer, only I warn you that I am starting on an expedition to the end of Long Wharf, there to make my feet sticky with molasses, and that I shall come back fonder of the tip of your nose than ever. . . .

With cordial remembrances to Mrs. Motley,

I remain always, my dear Motley,
Your sincere bore,
J. R. Lowell

— From "The Correspondence of JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY" (1889).

Loch Coruisk (Skye)

The bleak and barren mountains keep
A never-ending gloom around
The lonely loch; the winds resound,
The rains beat down, the tempests sweep,

The days are calm and dark and still,—
No other changes Coruisk fill.

Scarce living sound is heard, save high
The eagle's scream or wild swan's cry.

—WILLIAM SHARP, Poems.

Inspirace

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněný anglicky na této stránce

JAK jsme všichni vděčni za občasné inspirace, o kterých víme, že nám přišly od Boha, pramene všeho dobra, neboť nám udělují radost a druhým přinášejí požehnání. Ale nepocítila někdy většina nás nedostatek této božské inspirace a nepřemýšleli jsme, co asi Bůh žádá abychom konali?

Mezi definicemi inspirace v slovníku jsou: "Výkon vdechování," opak vydechování; také "nadpřirozený božský vliv na proroky, apoštoly, neb posvátné spisovatele, kterým se stali způsobilými sděliti pravdu bez omylu; nadpřirozený vliv, který dělá lidi způsobilé přijmouti a sděliti božskou pravdu." Jako je vydechnutí stejně potřebné jako vdechnutí pro neustálé dýchání, tak je potřebné sdělení božské pravdy už přijaté k nepřetržité inspiraci neb přijetí božské pravdy. Tedy přijímati pravdu a ji sděliti je tak božsky přirozené zduchovněnému vědomí jako je vydechnutí normální lidské bytosti.

Když tedy se cítíme býti bez inspirace, nemáme zkoumati naše myšlenky abychom nabyli jistotu, že jsme upotřebili naše inspirace pravdy už přijaté a je sdíleli s druhými, že si neschováváme nějaké cenné zjevení, protože se bojíme, že nám nebude porozuměno? Pavel píše v První epištole Timoteovi, "Bohatým tohoto světa přikazuj, ať nejsou velkomyslní, a ať nedoufají v nejistém zboží, ale v Bohu živém, kterýž dává nám hojnost všeho ku požívání. A ať dobře činí, a bohatnou v dobrých skutcích, a snadní ať jsou k udílení, i přívětiví."

Lidská potřeba dnes, jak mnozí poznali, není jediné spravedlivější rozdělení hojné žně našich polí a hmotného bohatství, nýbrž praktické sdílení pravdy, která vede lidské myšlení do zdraví, radosti a pokoje. Nadchnouti druhé, aby uznali jediného Otec-Matka Boha a každého a všechny jako bratry a sestry v jedné universální rodině, překonalo by lakotu a sobeckost a pomohlo by nám milovati své bližní jako sebe.

Mary Baker Eddy říká nám v "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a Zdraví s Klíčem k Písmu, str. 319), "Božská Věda, již je vyučováno v původním jazyku Bible, přišla prostřednictvím inspirace a potřebuje inspiraci, aby jí bylo porozuměno;" ona také říká (str. 281), "Staré věření musí býti vymítěno, nebo bude nová idea roztýlena a inspirace, která má změniti naše stanovisko, bude ztracena."

Pravda v těchto výrocích byla dokázána v zkušenosti mladého studenta Křesťanské Vědy. Nedostatek inspirace přivedl ho k místu, kde každý hmotný pramen zásoby zdál se býti vyčerpán; stál před nezaměstnaností, bez domova, styku s přáteli a bez finanční podpory. Na tomto místě obrátil se vážně k studiu Učení-Kázání, určené na onen týden, jak se nalezá v *Christian Science Quarterly* (Čtvrtletní Kniha Křesťanské Vědy), která je sestavena z čtení vybraného z Bible a ze Science and Health (Věda a Zdraví). Předmět učení byl "Láska." Část, která zaujala pozornost studenta byla tato, z Deuteronomium: "Byl-li by u tebe nuzný někdo z bratří tvých, v některém městě tvém, v zemi své, kterouž Hospodin Bůh tvůj dá tobě, nezatvrdíš srdce svého, a nezavřeš ruky své před nuzným bratrem svým: ale štědře otevřeš jemu ruku svou, a ochotně půjčíš jemu, jakž by mnoho potřeboval toho, v čemž by nouzi měl."

Mysle na sebe a na svůj vlastní nedostatek, student s počátku považoval sebe za "někoho nuzného" a doufal, že obdrží. Ale když světlo duchovního porozumění začalo svítati, viděl, že musí vymítati falešné věření, že člověk je chudý, aby mohl býti nadchnut pravdou, že je bohat dobrem. Jak veliká pravda začala zabírati jeho vědomí, že ve skutečnosti je synem Božím a že zobrazením má všechny vlastnosti Boha k vyslovení, vzpomněl si na mladého muže, který byl v léčení Křesťanskou Vědou a potřeboval společníka, i navštívil ho. Takto byla dokázána pravda slov Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, str. 454), "Láska inspiruje, osvěcuje, naznačuje a vede cestou." Jakmile Láska nadchla myšlenku studenta pravdou o jeho schopnosti dáti a osvítila ji touhou dáti, rychle naznačila co se může sdíleti a otevřela cestu, kterou se mohlo dáti.

Když otevřeme naše vědomí Bohu, dobru a naše ruce naším bližním, je potřeba aby někdo pochyboval o stálé ochotě a schopnosti Boží nadchnouti a říditi každou myšlenku a událost v našich životech stejně jako vlévati do nich hojnost Jeho lásky?

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, pište na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Lilacs

Like a little wind-blown ghost came the lilac scent to me,
Laid its hands upon my heart, sweet as petaled dew,
All my world of city streets suddenly was blent to me
With the breath of young green leaves laced on cloud-swept blue.

Every pavement that I strode turned a footpath brown to me,
Every building that I passed blurred to haze-blue hill,
All the threaded maze of lights twinkling through the town to me,
Changed to firefly lanterns gold in meadows gray and still.

By my side the traffic beat—ah, so faintly heard to me,
Closer yet a whip-poor-will called through beechland haze;
Every whistle-scream and bell dimmed to vagrant bird to me,
Softened to the hylas' trill by green sedge-bordered ways.

Like a little wind-blown ghost came the lilac scent to me,
Laid its hands upon my heart, sweet as petaled dew.
All my weary street of days suddenly was blent to me
With a half-forgotten world of spring-touched trails — and you!

—MARTHA HASKELL CLARK, in "The Home Road." (New York: Appleton.)

Inspiration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW grateful we all are for the occasional inspirations which we know have come to us from God, the source of all good, because of the joy they bestow on us and the blessings they bring to others. Yet, at times, have not most of us felt the lack of this divine afflatus, and wondered just what God would have us do?

Among the dictionary definitions of inspiration are: "Act of breathing in," the opposite of expiration; also "a supernatural divine influence on the prophets, apostles, or sacred writers, by which they were qualified to communicate truth without error; a supernatural influence which qualifies men to receive and communicate divine truth." Just as expiration is as necessary as inspiration for continued breathing, so is the communication of the divine truth already received necessary to the continuous inspiration or reception of divine truth. To receive and communicate the truth, then, is as divinely natural to spiritualized consciousness as is respiration to a normal human being.

So, when we feel uninspired, should we not search our thoughts to make sure that we have used and shared with others our inspirations of the truth already received, and that we are not hoarding some precious revelation for fear of being misunderstood? Paul writes in I Timothy, "Charge them that are rich in this world, that they be not highminded, nor trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy; that they do good, that they be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate."

The human need today, as many have learned, is not alone the more equal distribution of the abundant yield of our fields and of material wealth, but the practical sharing of the truth which guides human thinking into health and joy and peace. To inspire others to recognize the one Father-Mother God, and each and all as brothers and sisters in one universal family, would overcome greed and selfishness and help us to love our neighbor as ourselves.

Mary Baker Eddy tells us in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 319), "The divine Science taught in the original language of the Bible came through inspiration, and needs inspiration to be understood;" she also says (p. 281), "The old belief must be cast out or the new idea will be spilled, and the inspiration, which is to change our standpoint, will be lost."

The truth in these statements was proved in the experience of a young student of Christian Science. Lack of inspiration had brought him to a point where every material source of supply seemed to be exhausted; he was facing unemployment, lack of home, contact with friends, and financial support. At this point he earnestly turned to the study of the Lesson-Sermon for the week as found in the *Christian Science Quarterly*, which is composed of selections from the Bible and from Science and Health. The subject of the Lesson was "Love." The passage which attracted the student's attention was this, from Deuteronomy: "If there be among you a poor man of one of thy brethren within any of thy gates in thy land which the Lord thy God giveth thee, thou shalt not harden thine heart, nor shut thine hand from thy poor brother: but thou shalt open thine hand wide unto him, and shalt surely lend him sufficient for his need, in that which he wanteth."

Thinking of himself and his own lack, the student at first considered himself the "poor man" and hoped to receive. But as the light of spiritual understanding began to dawn he saw that he had to cast out the false belief that man was poor, in order to be inspired with the truth that he was rich in good. As the great truth that he was in reality a son of God, and that by reflection he had all the qualities of God to express, began to take possession of his consciousness, he remembered a young man who was having Christian Science treatment, one in need of a companion, and visited him. Thus was proved the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words (*ibid.*, p. 454), "Love inspires, illumines, designates, and leads the way." For when Love had inspired the thought of the student with the truth of his ability to give, and had illumined it with the desire to give, it quickly designated what was to be shared, and opened the way for it to be given.

In opening our consciousness to God, good, and our hands to our fellow men, need anyone doubt God's constant willingness and ability to inspire and direct every thought and event of our lives, as well as to pour into them the abundance of His love?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Fish as Musical Enthusiasts

Some fish, according to ancient authority, have ears for music, a fact somewhat unfortunate for themselves. In those old days two men would embark in a boat, the one with something like a fiddle, and the other with a net. As soon as the musician of the two struck up, the fish, the skate in particular, would crowd up to the boat, and becoming "carried away" by the melody, became so absorbed and absent-minded that they were soon carried away in the net. Whether a mere vulgar curiosity may not have been the cause of this, or whether they were really genuine musical enthusiasts, deponent sayeth not; but the statement, which for long mainly depended on the authority of Ælian, has been confirmed since by Rondolet, a great French ichthyologist. The fishermen of the Danube sometimes use small tinkling bells for the purpose of luring fish to their nets; these are hung upon stretchers, the nets floating across some portions of the running stream, and occasionally making them ring gently.

Sir Emerson Tennant, while visiting Balticaloa, a Dutch settlement in the East Indies, in 1848, made some inquiries about musical sounds said to resemble the faint mysterious sweet notes of an Æolian harp. The harmony came only at certain seasons, and ceased altogether at the period of the freshets, when the lake was swollen and disturbed. One evening, the moon having risen, Tennant took a boat to an indicated spot near the old Dutch fort. There was not a breath of wind, nor a ripple, except that caused by the oars, and he heard the promised music. . . . "It was not one sustained note, but a multitude of tiny sounds, each clear and distinct in itself, yet mingling in one soft harmonious whole." On applying the ear to the woodwork of the boat, the music was heard more distinctly. The sounds varied considerably in intensity at different parts of the lake, doubtless depending on the number of fish congregating at the particular spot. There are several recorded cases of similar mysterious fish-music having been heard on the western coast of India and the seaboard of Chile.—From "The Romance of the Sea: Its Fictions, Facts and Folk Lore," by FRED WHYMPER. (London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co., 1896.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Active Market And Irregular Price Tendency

Losses Greatly Outnumber Gains at Close of Today's Session

By Forrest Price

Stocks have not regained their equilibrium.

But they made a valiant effort in that direction today.

It was an active and irregular market, declines and advances closely following upon each other.

The losses were greatly in the majority at the close.

However, most of the losses were not more than one or two points.

Total transfers were about 1,200,000 shares.

Some modest recoveries were made by the smelting issues and a group of miscellaneous equities before the close, but the closing of the market was heavy.

Second-grade corporate bonds were weak, following in a general way the heaviness in stocks. One to two-point losses were recorded by such issues as Erie 5s, Alleghany Corporation 5s of 1950, Great Northern 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Southern Pacific 4½s. A point drop was shown by Western Union 5s and International Telephone 5s.

The grain market continued to attract most attention among the commodities. After an early price recession wheat again advanced sharply on reports of renewal of dust storms in the northwest. Corn also advanced after an early setback. Then there were sharp setbacks in both wheat and corn, wheat declining as much as 2½ cents at one time.

The much talked-of and long anticipated seasonal business recession has developed in certain lines. It is later than usual in making its appearance. And it does not seem to be worth worrying about. In fact some lines are still moving forward without lessened activity.

Notwithstanding some let-down in the automobile industry steel production is said to be still near its peak with no visible indication of an early recession. In his connection it is encouraging to know that various steel companies at Youngstown, Ohio, have tentatively adopted programs calling for construction expenditures of more than $20,000,000 during the next two years.

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—Intermittent recoveries and declines, with the latter in the majority, made a confusing pattern of today's brief stock market session. Prices at their worst were off 1 to more than 2 points. They came back moderately near the close which was rather heavy.

The activity in leading shares was more pronounced on the downward slide. Commission houses generally could point to no specific reason for the further drop, although uneasiness of traders was seen as one of the causes.

Some Recoveries

Recoveries of fractions to around a point were recorded by shares of U. S. Smelting, American Smelting, Western Union, Santa Fe and Radio preferred B. Homestake Mining, however, dropped 6, and Dome, Howe Sound and Cerro de Pasco were lower.

Losers of fractions to a point or more included American Can, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, United Aircraft, General Motors, Chrysler, du Pont, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Case, Montgomery Ward, American Locomotive and American Commercial Alcohol.

Second Grade Bonds Off

High-grade bonds performed favorably enough in the short session today, but in secondary issues prices tended to droop all along the line.

Moderate selling through the lower priced divisions followed another drive against stock prices. The junior rail bonds were particularly lacking in resistance, and several fell back from 1 to 2 points.

U. S. Governments were fairly steady, despite some further slight recession in a few of the Treasury loans. The extreme losses during the first hour measured about 3-32 of a point, and turnover was light.

The foreign list shifted irregularly, but as in the previous session price changes were narrow and about evenly divided between gains and losses. German issues were firm at small gains. Poland 7s rose to a new high, and Japanese loans were slightly easy.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
May	.87⅞	.89½	.86⅞	.87½	—.01
July	.86¾	.88	.85⅞	.85¾	—.01
Sept.	.88¼	.88⅞	.86	.88¼	+¼
	Corn				
May	.47¼	.47¼	.46⅛	.46⅜	
July	.49½	.49⅞	.48⅛	.49¼	—⅜
Sept.	.51	.51⅛	.51⅛	.50½	—⅞
	Oats				
May	.34½	.35⅜	.33	.34	—.01½
July	.33	.34½	.33	.33	—.01⅜
Sept.	.33¼	.34½	.32⅞	.33	—.01⅜

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	11.24	11.24	11.18	11.28	..
October	11.40	11.41	11.35	11.41	—.04
December	11.52	11.53	11.47	11.53	—.03
January	11.57	11.59	11.51	11.52	—.13

Spots unchanged. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
July	5.89	5.91	5.89	5.89	—.07
October	5.83	5.85	5.82	5.83	—.07
December	5.82	5.82	5.80	5.80	—.07
January	5.81	5.82	5.80	5.80	—.07

Tone at close steady.

Standard Oil Group Dividend

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—The Sun says present estimates indicate the Standard Oil group of companies will make dividend disbursements amounting to $57,600,000 in the second quarter, the largest amount paid in any 90-day period since 1931. In the first quarter ended March 31, the Standard group paid out $34,424,434 and in the second quarter of 1933 disbursements of $34,527,547 were made. In the third quarter of 1933 only $19,546,576 was paid, the smallest amount on record for the group.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last May 12	Last May 11
11⅞	6⅝	..	Adams Express	3700	7⅝	7⅜	7⅛	7⅝
34⅞	16	1¼	Adams Millis	3000	26½	25¼	26⅛	25⅝
11⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	1000	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
7⅝	4⅜	..	Advanct Rumely	900	5¼	4⅜	4⅝	5¼
9⅜	6¾	..	Affiliated Prod	400	7	7	7	7
106¼	92¾	3	Air Reduction	1000	97¼	96¾	97¼	98
3⅝	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
23⅞	17⅜	.60	Alaska-Juneau	3700	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
5¼	2⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	3700	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
16⅛	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1300	13	12½	12½	13
14⅜	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	400	12	12	12	12¼
160¾	133	6	Allied Chem	2100	136	134	135	135
23⅜	13¾	..	Allis Chalmers	2900	14¼	13⅜	14⅛	15
20⅛	12⅜	..	Alpha Port Cem	200	13½	13½	13½	13½
7¾	3½	..	Amal Leather	300	3½	3½	3½	
53¾	41½	2	Amerada	1200	48½	48	48	49
36	25¼	..	Am Agri Chem	4000	33¼	33	33¼	33½
35¼	14½	..	Am Bank Note	1400	18⅜	18½	18½	19½
12⅜	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	1000	9⅝	9	9¼	10
71	46⅛	..	Am Beet Sug pf	20	55½	55	55	59½
110½	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	106	106	106	107
107¾	93¾	4	Am Can	2700	95⅛	93¾	94¼	96¼
33⅞	19⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	3000	20	19½	19½	19¾
62½	36⅛	..	Am Com Alcohol	4700	37¼	36⅜	36⅜	37¼
5	2	..	Am Encaustic T	1200	2⅜	2	2	2½
13¾	7	..	Am & For Pow	4700	7¾	7	7¼	7⅜
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	19⅛
25	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	16½	16	16	..
17½	9¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	10½	10	10	..
22⅜	14½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	14¼	14¼	14½	14⅜
10½	6½	..	Am Hide & L	600	6⅝	6½	6½	6¾
42¼	28	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	28¾	28	28	29⅛
45¾	35¼	6	Am Ice pf	200	40	40	40	40¼
11	6½	..	Am International	900	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6¾
1⅛	¾	..	Am La France	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
8	4	..	Am La Fr pf	40	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	7
38¾	24	..	Am Locomotive	300	24	24	24	25½
10¼	3½	..	Am Mach & Met	1400	9½	9	9	9¾
9⅞	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	1000	9½	9	9	9
27⅜	18	..	Am Metal	1100	20⅝	19¾	19¾	20½
91	73	..	Am Metal 6%	200	80	79	79	80
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	1700	6⅞	6½	6⅝	6¾
26¼	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	200	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	19
29⅞	13⅜	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	700	21¼	21	21	21¼
17⅜	12¼	..	Am Radiator	3100	12⅝	12¼	12½	12⅞
28¼	17⅛	..	Am Rolling Mill	1400	17⅞	17⅛	17⅜	17⅞
7⅜	3¼	..	Am Seating	100	4	4	4	..
2⅜	1	..	Am Ship & Com	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
30	11¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	22½	22½	22½	23½
51¼	35¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	12700	38⅞	36⅝	38¼	37¼
26½	15⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	1400	16	15⅜	15⅜	16¾
44⅛	37	2½	Am Stores	100	42	42	42	..
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	700	50½	49	49	51
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	3700	111¼	110	110¾	111¾
13	4⅞	h	Am Type Fndrs	400	5⅜	5	5¾	5½
28¾	7¾	h	Tm Type F pf	100	15½	15	15	15
27⅝	16¾	1	Am Wat W & E	6700	17½	16⅞	17⅛	17⅝
17⅛	10½	..	Am Woolen	1700	11¼	10⅞	10½	11¼
83¾	61	1¼q	Am Woolen pf	1000	62¾	61	61	..
4¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap	1400	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
4⅞	1½	..	Am Writ Pap pf	200	3	3	3	3
9	5¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
17¾	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	19000	13⅞	13¼	13⅜	13¾
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	1000	18½	18	18½	18½
34	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	200	29¾	29½	29½	30
8	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	6700	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅞
3⅞	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	2700	2¾	2½	2¾	2⅞
75⅝	55	..	Armour Ill' pf	2100	61	59	61	60¾
8⅜	3⅜	..	Arnold Constable	400	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
9¾	5	..	Art Metal Const	50	7	6½	6½	7⅛
18¼	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
77½	50	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	400	56	54	56	..
64⅞	50	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	..
73⅜	51¾	..	Atchison T&SF	9700	54¼	51¾	53	53
87⅜	70½	4.80e	Atchison pf	400	78¼	75	75	78⅝
54¼	36¾	..	Atl Coast Line	900	37¼	36¾	37	37
24	16	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	400	18	16	16	..
35⅛	38¼	.50b	Atlas Powder	200	43¼	43	43	43
16¼	7½	..	Atlas Tack	100	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	..
57⅜	32½	2	Auburn Auto	2900	33¾	32½	33	34
64	39½	4	Austin Nichols A	10	51	51	51	..
10⅜	3⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	6700	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	6⅛

—B—

16	9⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	7100	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
64¾	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	400	44	43	43½	45
34½	21	..	Balt & Ohio	9700	22¼	21	21½	22⅛
37⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	26	25½	25½	..
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	41	41	41	41¾
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	400	4¼	4	4	4⅛
10	7¼	..	Barnsdall A	7100	7½	7¼	7⅜	7½
62	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	63½	63	63	..
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	2800	11¼	11	11	11⅛
23⅞	13⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	7100	14½	13⅞	14¼	14⅜
19½	12⅜	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	100	16	15¾	15⅞	16
34¼	26½	.25b	Best & Co	400	29¾	29¾	29¾	30¼
49½	32¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	7100	33⅞	32¼	33	33⅜
82	65	..	Beth Steel pf	400	65⅜	65	65	66½
40	27	1b	Bigelow Sanford	20	28½	28½	28½	..
16¼	10⅛	..	Blaw Knox	700	11⅛	10¾	11	11¼
100	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	10	97¼	97¼	97¼	..
68¾	51¾	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1200	52½	51¾	52	53⅞
27½	19⅞	1.80f	Borden	1700	24	23¼	23¼	23¾
28⅝	20¾	1	Borg Warner	4000	21¾	21¼	21¼	22⅝
3	1	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	1½	1½	1½	..
19⅜	12	.50b	Briggs Mfg	8000	16	15¼	15⅝	16
24⅞	15	1	Briggs & Strat	200	21	21	21	21¼
39⅜	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	1200	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	35¼
94¾	82⅛	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	89½	87½	87½	89½
10⅞	6¾	..	Brunswick Balke	500	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7⅝
9⅜	5½	..	Bucyrus Erie	900	5¾	5½	5½	5⅝
14½	9½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅞
7⅞	5⅝	..	Budd Mfg	5600	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	6
5⅜	3⅜	..	Bud Wheel	1500	3½	3½	3½	3½
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
6½	2⅞	..	Bulova Watch	400	5	4¾	4¾	..
23	6	..	Burns Bros pf	20	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¾
15⅜	13⅜	.40	Burroughs Add	1900	13½	13	13	13⅜
3⅞	2⅛	..	Bush Terminal	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
3	1	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	2½	2	2	2
4¾	2½	..	Butterick	600	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
32¾	19⅜	..	Byers	1300	20½	19¾	20	21

—C—

34½	18¾	.62½b	Calif Packing	2800	30⅝	30	30¾	31
6⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	1000	4	4	4	4¼
15⅞	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
29½	21	1	Canada Dry	1100	22	21½	21½	22
18¾	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	6000	15¾	15½	15¾	15⅞
39	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	70	32½	32½	32½	33½
86¾	50¼	..	Case Thresh	3500	51¼	48¾	48⅞	50¼
84½	68	..	Case Thresh pf	20	70¼	70¼	70¼	..
33¾	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	2100	26¾	26¼	26½	27
44⅞	26½	..	Celanese Corp	3800	27½	26¾	26¾	26⅞
4⅜	2¼	h	Celotex Co	200	3	2⅞	2⅞	..
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	500	27¼	26¼	26¼	27½
12⅜	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾
40¼	30⅜	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	8900	32½	31	31½	32⅝
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	300	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅝
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	200	40½	40½	40½	41¾
47⅞	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2500	44¼	43¼	43½	43¾
7	2⅝	h	Chi & E Ill	100	3½	3½	3½	..
8	1⅞	h	Chi & E Ill pf	100	3½	3½	3½	..
15½	2⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	300	3½	3½	3½	3½
11⅞	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	800	7¾	7½	7¾	8⅛
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	900	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
13¼	6⅞	..	Chi Mil & StP pf	2500	7½	7	7	7½
15	6⅜	..	Chi & N'western	3600	9	8½	8½	9
7⅞	6¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	500	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
28⅝	16¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	21½	20½	20½	21⅜
6½	2⅝	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
9⅝	4⅜	h	Chi RI&P 7%	300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
14¼	11¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	200	13½	13½	13½	..
11⅜	6	..	Childs Company	300	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	7
60⅝	37⅞	1½	Chrysler	68400	39½	37⅞	38½	39⅝
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	20½	20½	20½	20¾
2½	⅞	..	City Stores	300	1	1	1	1⅛
21¾	8¾	.80b	Clark Equipment	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
18⅛	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3500	13⅜	13⅛	13½	14
28½	16	..	Collins & Aikman	2000	16¾	16	16¼	16½
8⅜	3⅜	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	700	4¼	4	4¼	4⅜
32	10½	h	Colo F&I pf	10	19¼	19¼	19¼	20
40⅜	27	..	Colo & Southern	20	31¼	31	31¼	31
33¼	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	50	21	21	21	23
19½	11⅛	.50	Columbia Gas	6800	11⅞	11½	11⅝	11⅞
21	8	..	Columbia Pic vte	1000	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	25½
77¼	58	3	Columbian Carb	2100	63¼	61¼	61¼	63½
35½	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	1800	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛	27
59⅜	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	1600	50	49	49	50½
36¾	20¾	.60	Comm Solvents	8900	21	20¼	20½	20¾
3⅜	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	5300	2½	2	2	2⅛
52⅜	21¾	6	Comwlth&S 6pf	600	41¾	40	41¾	42
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum-Nairn	800	24¾	24¼	24¼	24⅞
5¾	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	200	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅜
17½	10⅜	.50b	Consol Film I pf	800	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	15½
47⅞	31⅝	2	Consol Gas	4200	32⅞	32	32¼	32½
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	200	89¼	89¼	89¼	90¼
4⅜	2½	..	Consol Laundries	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
14¼	9½	.28b	Consol Oil	8900	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
6¾	2¼	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	500	3⅝	3⅜	3½	3¾
2⅜	⅞	..	Consol Textile	1500	1	1	1	1
13⅜	6¼	..	Container A	1800	10¼	9½	9½	10¼
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	1000	4	3¾	3⅞	4
14⅝	7	..	Cont Baking A	400	9¼	9	9¼	..
2⅜	1	..	Cont Bakinf B	2500	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	59	59	59	..
83¼	74⅜	3	Cont Can	1200	74⅞	73⅝	74	75⅜
11¾	7⅛	..	Cont Dia Fibre	300	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8¾
35½	23⅞	1.20	Cont Insurance	400	30	29	29	30
2⅜	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	800	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1
22¾	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	7800	18½	17⅜	18	18½
84½	64	3	Corn Products	1000	65¾	65	65½	65½
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	1300	5⅞	5½	5½	6
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	700	31¾	31	31	31¼
15½	8	..	Crosley Radio	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	13
36¼	24¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1400	25¼	25	25	25½
6⅜	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerbach	1200	5½	4¾	4¾	5¼
38⅜	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	400	23⅝	21½	21½	22
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	100	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
10½	3¼	..	Cuba Rx pf	10	7½	7½	7½	..
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	300	7	6½	6⅞	7
47⅞	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	30	44½	42½	42½	..
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	42¾	42	42	42
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	2100	20½	20	20	21
84¼	43½	1¼g	Curtis Pub pf	600	74	72	72	..
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Knight	6300	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
12¾	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2200	8⅝	8¼	8½	8⅞
91	80¼	7	Cushman 7% 6	20	88	87¼	87½	90
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	200	14⅝	14½	14½	7

—D—

8¼	6	.20b	Davega St	100	6½	6½	6½	..
34½	21	..	Deere & Co	2500	21	19¼	20	21
15½	11¼	.10g	Deere & Co pf	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14
73½	52½	..	Del & Hudson	1800	52	50	52	52½
33¾	20⅜	..	Del Lack & W	4600	20⅞	20½	20⅝	21¼
13¼	5¾	..	Denver R G pf	700	7½	6¾	6½	7
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	200	76	75	75	..
58¼	29	1¼f	Devoe & Ray A	600	43⅞	42	42⅜	44
28½	22½	1	Diamond Match	200	22⅜	22½	22½	22⅝
40⅜	32	1.50f	Dome Mines	5600	36⅛	35¾	35¾	36⅛
23	.9	1.20	Dominion Stores	400	19⅝	19¼	19¾	19⅞
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	6500	18¼	17	17¼	17⅝
103⅞	81¾	2	du Pont de Nem	7300	83¼	81¾	82	83⅛
122¼	115	6	du Pont deb	400	131½	121	121½	121½

—E—

22½	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	2200	16⅜	15½	15¾	16⅜
96¼	79	4	Eastman Kodak	1200	90	88¾	89	90¼
31⅜	18½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	5900	20½	19½	20	20⅞
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	2200	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
9¼	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	4600	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8⅞
9⅝	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2200	5¼	5	5⅛	5⅜
19¾	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	683	12½	12	13	12⅞
21	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	700	13¾	13¼	13½	14
1⅞	⅝	h	Elk Horn Coal	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
3⅜	1¼	h	Elk Horn Coal pf	900	1½	1½	1½	..
23½	11⅝	..	Engineers P S 5pf	400	13⅜	13½	13½	..
10⅜	6¼	1	Equitable Off Bld	900	6½	6¼	6⅜	6½
24½	13⅞	..	Erie RR	2400	17½	16⅝	16⅞	18
28¼	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	3200	22¼	19	20	22
14⅜	7⅛	.50	Eureka Vacuum	1200	10	9½	10	10½
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	4200	21½	20½	20½	21¼
10½	6	..	Exchange Buffet	140	5¾	5¼	5¼	6

—F—

32½	18	1.20	Fairbanks pf	20	24	24	24	..
11¼	7	..	Fed Lt & Trac	100	7	7	7	7¼
8⅜	6	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	6	6	6	6
5⅝	2	..	Fed Screw W	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
38	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	400	28½	28	28	29¾
103	87	6½	Filene's pf	50	102	102	102	103
25¼	17⅞	.40	Firestone T&R	2300	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	19¼
86	71	6	Firestn T&R pf A	100	83¼	83¼	83¼	..
67½	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	2800	60⅜	59¾	59¾	61¾
17⅜	4	..	Follansbee B	12100	4	2¼	3	5½
21	10½	..	Food Mach	100	17½	17½	17½	..
22	13	..	Foster-Wheeler	2100	14½	14	14	14¼
17¼	9⅜	..	Foundation	200	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	10¼
27½	19⅜	.95e	Fourth Nat Inv	100	21½	21½	21½	..
17½	12¼	..	Fox Film A	1800	14½	14	14	14½
50⅜	37½	2	Freeport Texas	1600	38⅝	37½	37½	38⅜
33⅛	16½	..	Fuller pr pf	20	24	24	24	..

—G—

4⅝	2½	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
20	11½	..	Gamewell	20	12	18	18	..
11½	7⅜	..	GenAm Inv	600	8½	8	8	8
43⅜	33¼	1	Gen Am Trans	1100	36¼	34½	34½	36¼
23½	15⅛	..	Gen Asphalt	1900	17	16⅜	16½	17⅜
14⅜	9¾	1	Gen Baking	800	10½	9¾	10½	10⅝
108½	100	8	Gen Baking pf	50	101	101	101

Financial: News and Comment

Retail Business Volume Showing Large Expansion

Warm Weather a Factor—Trade Best in Month, Despite Rising Prices

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 12—The long-awaited arrival of warm weather this past week brought the heaviest volume of buying that most retailers have experienced in more than a month, claims Dun & Bradstreet's trade review. This sudden revival of activity has brought fresh evidence that the weather has been the "major retardative factor to progress during the last few weeks," according to the review.

Reports from most parts of the country this week reveal increases of 12 to 20 per cent in retail sales, as compared with corresponding figures of last year, in spite of the rising trend at that time when merchandise was being accumulated in advance of rising prices.

"The poorest showing was made by those districts in the Middle West and Northwest, where the heat wave has brought the menace of drought conditions," the review continues. "As a result, spending has been curtailed, in an endeavor to conserve the money still remaining from federal allotments and orders for wearing apparel, housewares, hardware and farm implements have almost ceased, while building material sales have been brought to a standstill. The crop estimates for these districts have been revised downward sharply and each day's lack of rain means that thousands of acres are being eliminated entirely from the possibility of even partial recovery."

With great interest being shown in upholstery fabrics, floor coverings, summer furniture and other items of home furnishings, the review notes that a "return to gainful employment of many of the lower salaried classes apparently is permitting these individuals to give vent to natural desire to improve their surroundings."

"Wage increases also have helped in this direction, as pay rolls now are rising more rapidly than the total number of employed, although the latter was higher than a week ago, due to the settlement of labor troubles in many districts," it is added.

The Dun & Bradstreet Business Activity Barometer continued its improvement, rising from 67.9 for the preceding week to 68.6. This represents an increase of 12.3 per cent since the first of the year, when the Barometer stood at 61.1.

Bulgaria Raises Interest Payment On Refugee Loans

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Bulgarian Government has agreed to transfer the substantial figure of 32½ per cent instead of 25 per cent as hitherto of the interest service on the two League of Nations Refugee Settlement Loans during the next two years, the League Loans Committee in London announce here in a statement signed by their chairman, Sir Austen Chamberlain.

This announcement, it is stated, is the result of a discussion between the committee and Mr. Moushanoff, Bulgarian Prime Minister; Mr. Stefanoff, the Finance Minister, and Mr. Stoyanoff, director of the Bulgarian Debt Administration.

The coupon on the 1928 loan due on May 15 will be paid at the rate of 32½ per cent and likewise the coupon due on July 1 on the 1926 loan. These payments will be in addition to those Bulgaria has agreed to make in respect to the 10 per cent payment on the blocked levas which have accumulated since 1932.

The League Loans Committee in London also state that the Bulgarian Government has provided the untransferred balance of the loans service, as agreed, in levas, which the League of Nations commissioner in Sofia has re-lent to the Government against 2 per cent leva treasury bills. It is added that the 1934-35 budget as now passed by the Bulgarian Parliament provides for the full service of the two League loans in levas as before.

Mrs. du Pont Only Woman Bank Director in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 12—Mrs. Alfred I. du Pont has been elected to membership on the board of the Florida National Bank of this city, thereby becoming the only woman bank director in Florida.

Mrs. du Pont is an active business woman. As a director and executive officer of Almours Securities, Inc. and in Nemours, Inc. she assists in managing the affairs of these companies from her offices in Jacksonville. She also assumes a large share of civic responsibility in encouraging and sponsoring cultural matters.

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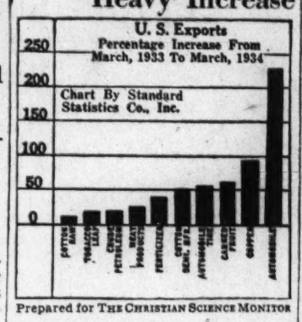
U. S. Exports Show Heavy Increase



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE first significant test of current United States monetary policy in foreign trade shows a heavy increase in dollar exports of manufactured goods, owing to the more attractive prices to foreign buyers.

On the other hand, there is a relative decline in American imports except raw materials demanded by expanding industrial production in this country.

First National Bank Divesting Itself Of Security Affiliate

Complying with the banking act of 1933 under which banks must dispose of their security affiliates on or before June 16, 1934, the First National Bank of Boston has adopted the following plan to divorce its affiliate, The First Boston Corporation.

The capital of The First Boston Corporation is $5,000,000 and its surplus $4,000,000, a total of $9,000,000, represented by 500,000 shares of stock of a par value of $10 each.

Right to subscribe at the rate of $18 per share for 222,500 shares of the corporation is to be offered to the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston of record May 22, 1934, on the basis of one share of corporation stock for each 10 shares of bank stock held.

Similar right to subscribe at the rate of $18 per share for 222,000 is to be offered to stockholders of the Chase Corporation of record on the same date on the basis of one share of corporation stock for each 33 1-3 shares of Chase Corporation stock held. Notices will be sent to stockholders within a few days.

The balance of the stock it is planned to sell at the same price to the personnel of the First Boston Corporation, who are neither officers, directors nor employees of the First National Bank of Boston, to several members of the Harris Forbes group and to others who in the opinion of the officers of the corporation will lend strength to the organization, but these must certify that they are buying for bona fide investment and not to redistribute.

The corporation, which is authorized to do a general securities business, maintains 22 offices in the principal cities throughout the United States and is staffed by about 675 officers and employees. For the present it will continue to operate all its offices, mainly trading in government, state, municipal and corporate bonds.

Business Analysis Has a Bearish Tone

In its monthly summary of the current views of economic authorities, the United Business Service of Boston gives the following "United Opinion" interpretations of the outlook:

General business: Some slackening now appears in prospect. This will cause increased efforts on the part of the Government to stimulate recovery.

Money and bonds: Interest rates will probably remain low, and high-grade bond prices will continue firm or rising. Issues ranking just below those of the highest quality provide the best opportunities.

Stock market: Following the present scare due primarily to exchange regulation, prices of sound equities are expected to advance.

Commodity prices: Diverse trends are anticipated in individual items, but the general trend of prices will probably be downward over the next two months.

Production: The seasonal curtailment in manufacturing activity which is expected to get under way shortly will be lessened by the large scale building program.

Exchange Explains How Margins Are Calculated

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange has cited the market letter of a member firm to illustrate "the importance of correcting a general misapprehension with respect to the loan values prescribed in the National Securities Exchange Act, as passed by the House of Representatives."

The stock exchange, in its letter to members, said: "The bill does not fix a margin requirement, but limits the loan value of a security. The amount which may be loaned is 55 per cent of the current market price of the security."

"Margins are calculated as percentages of the debt. The debt in this instance, assuming the market price of the security to be $100, would be $55; the customer's equity would be $45: Therefore the margin would be 45 divided by 55, or 81 per cent."

Alabama's Cotton Quota To Be 845,760 Bales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Alabama's quota in the new cotton production control program will be 845,760 bales this year, according to the State Department of Agriculture. Existing county production control associations will be utilized in making individual allotments, Mr. Seth P. Storrs, Commissioner of Agriculture, said.

Chile Seeking Inter-American Commerce Pacts

Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Cuba Being Sounded on Possible Treaties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—An expansion of the South American market for Chile's export manufacturing lines is declared to be back of the recently consummated Chile-Peruvian commercial treaty and the conversations begun by the Santiago Government with Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia and Cuba.

It was stated at the Foreign Office, which is loosening the reins of diplomacy to make the trade horse gallop, that the maximum attention is being given to negotiations for inter-American pacts on the lines of those negotiated with Argentina and Peru, and that there are many months of negotiations ahead for Chilean ambassadors and ministers in South American capitals.

Finding Way Out

"We are determined to find a way out of our difficulties," a Government spokesman told a press gathering. "Domestic activity has been more or less reestablished, as testified by the solution of the unemployment problem, but we are still up against the lack of foreign exchange resulting from loss of overseas markets. There are certain import lines we must have from North America and Europe and at present we do not dispose of the means to pay for them."

"And what is the way out?" he was asked.

"A permanent solution of the problem," was the reply, "may be contained only in the recovery of the world price level or an expansion of international purchases of our main commodities—nitrate, copper, wool, etc. But we have been waiting for this, like other raw producers, for a long time, and, though certainly an improvement is perceptible, it is moderate and slow. The moment has arrived when we must attempt another solution, at present envisaged as a temporary one, but which may turn out to possess elements of permanency."

An exposition followed of the Chilean thesis that a large portion of the North American and European markets may be lost for ever, and that it is necessary to begin an aggressive offensive in certain South American countries, which have more salable products abroad, to sell certain lines of Chilean manufactured goods in return for the sorely-needed exchange. Better living standards, brought along perhaps by the post-war foreign loan period, are felt to be at stake, and a keen struggle may be expected before they are abandoned.

Will Stress Cheap Lines

Chile is therefore making a determined effort to win privileges for her recently-developed manufacturing lines which she is anxious to sell to her South American neighbors, especially on the west coast. Exhibitions are being sent to the leading capitals to demonstrate the progress made in this direction, and no secret is made of the aspiration to manufacturing export dominance south of Panama. The Government is lending assistance to build up an efficient merchant marine service, with lines through the Magellan Straits to Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil, north to Peru, Ecuador and Colombia and through the Panama Canal to Venezuela and the Caribbean markets. This maritime enterprise is being backed up by banking and insurance services, under state supervision, which presages a sustained endeavor.

Chile admits that it is impossible to compete with American, European and Japanese exporters in machinery and electrical appliances and in the finer grades of manufacturing. She will concentrate her competition in the cheaper lines, an impressive array of which was exhibited in the recent industrial fair at Valparaiso. Her successful lines of manufacture are: cheap paper and cardboard, footwear, all classes of textiles, canned foods, candies, crystal, glassware, china, pottery, bags and sacks, cement and cheap lines of ironmongery.

Bankruptcy Petition For Browning King Co.

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed on behalf of Browning King & Co., operators of a nation-wide chain of men's clothing stores. The Irving Trust Company immediately took over the business.

The company has stores in New York, Brooklyn, New Haven, Conn., Ithaca, N. Y., and Omaha, Neb., and controls many subsidiary concerns with stores throughout the country.

The petition, filed by Edward C. Koenpel, president, did not set forth the amount of assets and liabilities. Complete schedules are to be filed later.

Attorneys for a creditors' committee, which is coöperating with the company, said that merchandise carried in 14 stores has a book value of $500,000, and that accounts receivable amount to $200,000.

Gold Output in Canada Declines During March

OTTAWA, May 12 (AP)—Production of Canadian gold in March amounted to 249,310 ounces, compared with 260,154 ounces in the corresponding month of last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Gold produced during the first three months of 1934 totaled 703,555 ounces, a decrease of 2.5 per cent as compared with the output in the corresponding period last year.

Ontario led with a production of 176,390 ounces and Quebec was next with 37,883 ounces.

The average price for gold during the month of March was computed at $35.08 an ounce, the report says.

Exchange Stabilization Fund Now in Operation, Is Belief

This Conclusion Drawn Due to Fact Reserve Gold Stocks Show Gain of Only $1,000,000 While Two Weeks' Imports Total $16,000,000

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—Evidence that the $2,000,000,000 exchange stabilization fund has begun operations is seen in Wall Street, although official confirmation was of course lacking.

Observers believed the stabilization fund has been purchasing gold entering New York from foreign countries. This operation, it was pointed out, would explain the strange discrepancies in gold statistics contained in the last two weekly Federal Reserve statements.

Banking circles have been mystified in the past two weeks over the fact that gold imports, together with releases from earmark, have totaled more than $16,000,000, while monetary gold stocks of the country, which should include this metal, have shown a net gain of only $1,000,000. The Street has been growing accustomed to statistical mysteries since devaluation of the dollar, but it is something new to find one in the relatively simple gold figures.

The theory that the Treasury has been selling gold held abroad, which was obtained during the Government's gold buying campaign last year, has been generally discarded. It is not believed the Treasury had as much as $15,000,000 gold left in London and Paris, since figures on metal brought home correspond rather closely with the amount acquired abroad.

Furthermore, except for a momentary rise in the French franc to the gold export point against the dollar two weeks ago, there has been no particular reason why the Treasury should want to sell gold. Since then, the dollar has scarcely been within striking distance of the level at which gold sales would be justified.

Taking these facts into consideration, exchange experts have reached the conclusion that the exchange stabilization fund has been absorbing gold imports and releases from earmark, paying for them with deposits held at the Reserve banks. A week ago, $100,000,000 of gold certificates were transferred from the Treasury to the Reserve bank, in exchange for credit on their books.

At the same time, gold amounting to $1,800,000,000 of the $2,000,000,000 authorized for the purpose last January was set aside on the Treasury's books for an "exchange stabilization fund." The remaining $100,000,000 stayed in the Treasury's general fund.

If the stabilization fund is buying gold, it is with a view to accumulating metal to meet possible future emergencies, it is believed in Wall Street. By storing up gold at this time, the fund would be prepared to defend the dollar by gold sales in the event of exchange weakness.

Segregation of gold thus acquired would keep monetary gold stocks from showing any change. It is believed that no other set of operations would work out so evenly as to prevent either a fall or a rise in monetary gold. Except for the $1,000,000 gain a week ago, a normal increase from new production, there has been no change for two weeks in total gold stocks.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

An Englishman who has paid, not without travail, his dues to the state in the shape of 25 per cent income tax and similarly arduous impositions, may take some justifiable pride in his country's budgetary achievement. By comparison, in Italy a fresh cut has just been applied to public salaries and other charges, while France battles bloodily with deficits and financial stringency. Nor are these symptoms expressive only of an overvalued currency and a deflationary policy; for the United States Government, as readers will need no reminding, has deliberately postponed attempt at budgetary balance until "The Third Year of Recovery." Meanwhile, the national accounts of Great Britain show a surplus of £39,000,000 on the last year.

A Balanced Budget

It is well to recall how this result has been achieved. Rising unemployment and falling revenue, having already caused a deficit on the 1930-31 accounts, threatened a still more disastrous result in 1931-32. The "National" Government was formed following a split in the Labor Government over the economies held to be necessary to secure a balance. The standard rate of income tax was raised by 6d. to 5s. in the pound, and the scale of personal and family allowances was lowered. Indirect taxation was increased by the application of import duties and otherwise. Official salaries, including those of members of Parliament, judges, civil servants, pensioners, policemen and the armed forces, were reduced by roughly 10 per cent. So were the allowances to the unemployed. Departmental budgets, including those of the defense departments, were severely pared. It was a hard row to hoe, and the task could not have been performed had it not been for two contradictory things—first, the threat that if the budget were not balanced the pound would be driven off gold, which was a powerful element in the political revulsion of August, 1931; and the fact that the pound was driven off gold, which gave a competitively early start to commercial recovery. What might have happened politically had there not been a surplus to distribute this year it is grim to imagine; for all sections who submitted to the fiscal knife in 1931 have been growing increasingly restive, and inability to restore at least the cuts in unemployment pay would have cost the Government dear.

Prize Distribution Day

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has attempted to award his favors equitably among those who had made the sacrifices. At the bottom of the economic scale, the unemployed have had the rates of benefit restored to their pre-1931 level. At the other end, 6d. in the pound comes off the income tax. In between, the public servants have had their salaries raised halfway back to the pre-1931 scale. Those who find the least comfort are doubtless the people with families and small incomes, who felt most sharply the reduction of the income-tax allowances, none of which have been restored. There are also powerful complaints from the unemployed and their party defenders, that more might have been done for the class who in terms of real physical suffering have been most hurt by the depression.

Unemployment Pay

The position with regard to the finances of unemployment pay is roughly as follows (or rather will be when the bill dealing with the matter that is now before Parliament has been passed). Employers, workpeople and the state contribute on a fixed scale to an insurance fund, from whose resources the unemployed man or woman can draw benefit as of right for a certain limited period, according to the number of contributions previously paid. When those rights are exhausted, he must turn to a special authority, which will provide for him strictly according to a test of family needs. The whole of the funds for this class of relief come from the state. Thus in restoring the cuts in unemployment pay the Chancellor has placed a certain burden on the Exchequer, but he has placed on the unemployment insurance fund a burden which in fact is still greater. The fund's finances are easy at the moment, but if they were further improved, then a larger proportion of the unemployed might draw benefit as of right, and thus be relieved of the stigma and the hardship of the hated "Means Test." Apart from the possibility of raising its standard rates of contribution to the fund, the Exchequer could enlarge the latter's available income by relieving it of some of its outstanding debt. The debates on the budget in the House of Commons make it clear that intense agitation will be directed against the Government, both there and in the country, in favor of more generous treatment for the unemployed.

A Budget of Caution

Was it within the Government's financial power to be more generous? The smallness of the prospective surplus occasioned general surprise. Financial commentators had unanimously placed it in the neighborhood of £50,000,000, whereas the Chancellor's forecast was only £29,000,000. The reason is not difficult to find. The Financial News, for example, placed the prospective yield of income tax at £250,000,000, and of surtax at £53,000,000, on the basis of existing rates. The Chancellor's estimates were respectively £240,000,000 and £50,000,000. Surtax, he explained, is assessed on the profits of 1932, and income tax on the profits of 1933, and income tax on the profits of 1933, when for the first half of the year profits were still falling.

No one, of course, can tell better than the Treasury, already furnished with many tax returns, what the total of assessable income is likely to be. Nevertheless, the Chancellor's estimates are almost universally regarded as deliberately cautious, especially as the realized surplus could certainly have been larger had pressure on taxpayers not been relaxed during the last few weeks of the financial year. Mr. Chamberlain has budgeted for a nominal surplus of £800,000; one may fairly guess that secretly he expects a surplus many times as great.

Since a budgetary surplus is recognized as an act of deflation, one may ascribe to the Treasury a belief that the time had come to put the soft pedal on reflationary recovery. A still simpler explanation, however, is available. Next year's budget will probably be Mr. Chamberlain's last before the Government has to face a general election, and it must make certain of being able to wear the garb of Lady Bountiful. It would not do to give away all the presents so far ahead.

Reveal Dubious Methods In Selling Securities

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 12—Testimony of the "splendid coöperation" which appraisers of the New York Title & Mortgage Company gave to the organization's department of sales, by marking properties at high figures so as to make the selling of certificates easier, is today part of the official records of the Moreland Act Commission investigating the manner in which the securities were gotten into the hands of the public.

At a hearing, Mr. Joseph C. Shields, vice-president in charge of sales, admitted he had been in "pretty close touch" with Mr. Benjamin Shapiro of the appraisal department and always tried to get as high a valuation as possible on property on which mortgage certificates were to be issued.

Other means of boosting sales and revenues were to refrain from informing customers that the 18-month moratorium on interest and amortization had been invoked and for the company to buy back its own certificates at an average of 15 per cent below par and reissue them at their face value, according to the testimony.

Unfavorable Crop News Brings Big Wheat Price Rise

Conditions in Northwest Are Particularly Adverse to Growth of Grain

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 12—Sensationally bad crop news caused a tremendous price upheaval in wheat this week. Northwest conditions were especially bad, threatening to end in a serious crop shortage.

There were also signs of deterioration in winter wheat despite some rain in that quarter. Moreover, there were drought conditions prevalent over a large part of Eastern Europe which added to the concern of traders, although foreign markets markets failed to show much response to the unfavorable crop news.

Up to Friday prices went up rapidly, on Thursday going the full five cents permissable on any one day. The top was made Friday morning when the July wheat sold at 91¼ cents. At that point heavy selling was encountered, and profit-taking became pretty general with a setback from the high point of about 4 cents.

Bullish Report

The Government report on Thursday was construed as bullish, but as is usually the case, the market sold off on a bullish statement, longs taking advantage of it to unload. The Government figures showed an indicated crop of 461,000,000 bushels of winter wheat, or about 31,000,000 bushels less than in April. This report was construed as especially bullish because of the fact that deterioration has continued, and has been especially severe, since the figures were compiled.

The terrific dust and wind storms which covered the Middle West as well as the West and Northwest on several days gave testimony of the arid conditions which prevail over so much of the principal grain belts of the country.

Dust storms have featured the news on grain from the Southwest, West and Northwest for some time, but this week was the first time the Middle West has witnessed a real wind and dust storm.

Sub-Soil Moisture Short

Much territory east of the Mississippi as well as in other sections has had little moisture since April 1, and there is a tremendous shortage in sub-soil moisture in most sections.

The situation in the spring wheat area is worse than in other sections, as much seeding remains to be done, with farmers waiting for rain before finishing the work. Even with rains now, the crop will have little reserve moisture to sustain it during the hot and dry periods that usually come in June and July.

An unusual feature of the wheat situation is that while wheat has advanced about 18 cents from the low point of late April, with an apparent increase in the volume of outside buying, the total open interest has decreased to 88,672,000 bushel, an unusually low figure for this time of the year.

The hay situation is generally regarded as especially discouraging. Lack of rains is cutting down the promise every day, and pastures in many sections are in poor shape. This is likely to be reflected later in the corn market as it will stress the short crop of last year, and the expected reduction in acreage this year. The AAA is being appealed to by farmers to permit the planting of corn on land that was withdrawn from wheat production.

Construction Awards Off 26 P. C. in April

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—F. W. Dodge Corporaion said yesterday that contracts let during April for all classes of construction showed a decline of about 26 per cent from the March volume.

The April contract volume for the 37 eastern states amounted to $131,413,800 as compared with $178,345,800 for March and only $56,573,000 for April of 1933, the corporation said.

For the elapsed months of 1934 construction awards totalled $592,939,600 as compared with $252,599,800 for the corresponding four months of 1933.

Plan Adjustment Of Toledo Bond Default

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—Representatives of some 30 insurance companies and other institutions holding bonds of the City of Toledo, Ohio, are organizing a committee to consider plans of adjusting the default on the city's obligations, it was reported today.

The default involves amortization payments due since Sept. 1, 1933; all interest has been paid by the city.

Activities of the committee, whose personnel will include insurance company executives, will be directed toward recommending a fair plan of procedure for clearing the default necessitated by tax delinquencies and other financial difficulties, it is said.

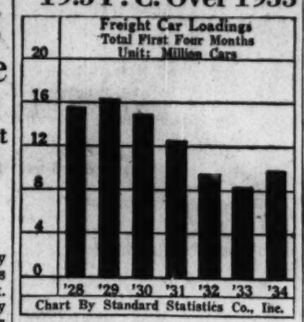
The meeting here was organized by Jack Nida, general counsel of the Ohio Bondholders Association.

Heavy Tourist Travel In Hawaiian Islands

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12—Hawaii and Alaska, Uncle Sam's two territories, report an encouraging business outlook for this year, based on the largest tourist travel seen in two years and improvement in certain basic industries, according to a weekly comment on Far Western business by the Bank of America, Pacific coast branch banking institution.

Tourist travel, one of the principal sources of revenue in the Hawaiian Islands, is said to be approaching monthly totals not seen since 1929.

Carloadings Gain 19.5 P. C. Over 1933



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FIRST four months' carloadings show a gain of 19.5 per cent over 1933, and 3.2 per cent over 1932.

Present indications point to a slight seasonal recession, with resumption of the upswing in the fall months.

Tax Exemption Is Urged to Develop Ownership of Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C., May 12—Advocating tax exemption as a means for encouraging home ownership and protecting home owners whose residences are threatened by foreclosures, Mr. Julius McCurdy Jr., of Decatur, Ga., president of the Georgia Building & Loan League, told the southeastern group conference of the United States Building & Loan League, in annual session here, that, in his estimation, the plan could be accomplished through legislative action or constitutional amendments by the various states.

Mr. McCurdy declared he favored a more equitable real estate tax and offered the tax exemption proposal as a feasible and practical solution to the present involved situation in which many citizens in the several states have lost their homes through inability to meet the exhorbitant taxes levied upon them.

"In order to obtain assessment and rate adjustments, it is necessary to contact the state, county, municipal and school tax levy agencies in all states, and in some states it is necessary to contact even more taxation head bodies," he explained.

"Should a limited tax exemption for homesteads be fixed by law in the states, then home ownership would be encouraged and the objection to buying and owning of homes would be removed," Mr. McCurdy continued. "Either by constitutional amendment, or other legislative action, I seriously urge and recommend that tax exemption be obtained for home owners."

Wheat Conference Reaches Deadlock

(Continued from Page 1)

subcommittee appointed by the present conference yesterday to draw up alternative proposals, may find its task easier than had hitherto been anticipated.

The Indian situation was disclosed at the inter-provincial wheat conference at Simla on May 10. The Government of India report then presented showed a 7½ per cent decrease for this year's all-Indian crop, compared with the previous forecast. In Central Europe the situation has also tightened in consequence of drought developments. Roumania has stopped all wheat exports. Hungary has become doubtful whether it will have any surplus, after all, this year, to send to Italy in fulfillment of its agreement to market its wheat in that country.

News received from Australia points to slightly diminished wheat output compared with last year. Russia on the other hand claims larger prospects owing to increased sowings for the coming harvest. This, however, is discounted by last year's scarcity, which has brought stocks in Southern Russia to a very low level.

Wheat Shortage Unlikely, Agricultural Expert Says

CHICAGO, May 12 (AP)—Farmers who have stood helpless as a blazing sun seared away their crops have turned hopefully to the Rocky Mountains for relief.

"The indications," said a weather bureau report, "are fairly good for at least local showers in the central and western parts of the North Central States."

So serious did officials of the Department of Agriculture at Washington regard the situation that they said that the long dry spell had reduced their May 1 crop estimate of winter wheat by 19,500,000 bushels.

Mr. George E. Farrell, chief of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's wheat section, told officials of the University of Illinois there was no prospect of a wheat shortage in the next year.

Reports continued to come in, however, telling of the widespread havoc by the lack of rainfall. At St. Paul, Minn., Prof. Andrew Boss, director of the farm production control program in that State, said that the crops had gone back much more rapidly in the past 10 days than in April.

Farmers in Nebraska asked to be permitted to abandon their wheat crops, which had been pledged to the Government under contract, and to plant corn.

Chile Is Starting New Industrial Enterprises

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 12 (By U. P.)—New industrial enterprises here include a condensed milk factory in Retiro de Parral, which will also make chocolate and milk products for the domestic market and export. Chile already leads Latin America in such exports. A new electric lamp factory will make Chile independent of foreign bulbs. Until recently Russian and Japanese bulbs were dumped here. It appears likely that American imports will take new lines, such as films, automobiles and machinery.

New Zealand Has Big Oversupply Of Ready Money

Much Unemployment, and Confidence Lacking—Interest Rates Low

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—New Zealand presents the curious paradox that while there is an army of unemployed, there is plenty of money in the banks. The country of course is not unique in this respect. The reason is lack of confidence. People save, but they will not risk their moneys in new enterprises. In the language of the New Zealand Herald, the stock exchanges and the banks are being bombarded with money.

Every recent quarterly bank return has shown the result in higher accumulations of fixed deposits. Indeed the banks are suffering from an embarrassment of riches. Less than three years ago they were competing for these deposits and paying 5 per cent interest on them. Today the rate is 3 per cent and, while the banks are still receiving customers' money, they no longer accept it with alacrity. It is even stated that some are refusing to take sums on fixed deposit from those who do not keep an account with them. Like everyone else, the banks are hard put to it to find ways of using the money that combine profit with reasonable security. So keen is the demand for safe securities that investments of this class are returning as low as 3½ per cent and even less on the market price.

Lack of confidence is apparent also in the mortgage market. This has always been a very popular form of investment in New Zealand, and is permitted to trustees. The slump in land values, however, has thrown many properties on to mortgagees' hands, or compelled them to take lower interest or write down their capital, and the Government has interfered with mortgage contracts by legislation. All this has made mortgage investment unpopular, and much money that in ordinary times has been put into real estate is now invested in State and municipal loans or insurance or bank shares.

Wholesale Prices Drop One-Tenth Of 1 P. C. During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 12—Wholesale commodity prices dropped one-tenth of 1 per cent for the week ended May 5, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The index now stands at 73.4, which compares with the index of 61.9 for the corresponding week of last year, a rise of 18½ per cent. The average wholesale price level now stands nearly 4 per cent above that of the first week in January. It is over 23 per cent above the low point of last year (March 4), when the index was 59.6.

Of the 10 major groups covered by the bureau, three showed decreases, four an increase and three remained at the level of the week before. The largest decline, amounting to 1.2 per cent, was recorded by the textile products group.

Index numbers of commodity groups for the last three weeks and for the week ended May 5, 1934, compare:

	May 5	April 28	April 21	May 6 '33
All commodities	73.4	73.5	73.3	61.9
Farm products	59.1	59.1	59.7	47.8
Foods	66.6	66.6	66.6	58.2
Hides & leather prods.	89.5	89.6	89.7	73.3
Textile products	74.1	75.0	75.2	53.7
Fuel & ltg. materials	72.7	73.5	73.1	62.1
Metal & metal prods.	88.7	88.3	87.0	77.5
Building materials	87.4	87.1	86.3	70.8
Chemicals and drugs	75.3	75.3	75.5	72.4
Housefurnishing goods	83.1	83.0	83.1	71.7
Miscellaneous	69.6	69.2	69.3	58.8

The highest point touched during 1933 was 71.7, in the week ended Nov. 18; the lowest was 59.6, in the week ended March 4.

70th ANNIVERSARY
ELIOT
SAVINGS BANK
165 Dudley St., Roxbury
Write for folder of
70 Years of Progressive Banking
Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS MAY 15

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	May 15
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	May 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	May 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 11
Home Savings Bank	June 11
Union Savings Bank	June 11
Warren Institution for Savings	June 11
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	June 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	June 1
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 2
Brookline Savings Bank	June 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	June 11
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	June 11

News of Art, Music and the Theater

The Moscow Ballet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

FUNDS have been appropriated by the Soviet Government for an elaborate new "School of Grace" to house the ballet school of the Bolshoi Opera House, which is celebrating this year the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation. A new "revolutionary" ballet, as yet unnamed, will be produced late this summer to mark the anniversary.

Until recent years the Moscow ballet school, while famous enough in its own right, had to bow before the superior prestige of the Leningrad school. Even after the Revolution had made Moscow the capital of Russia the superior merits of instruction in the northern city were admitted. But Leningrad has gradually yielded its best instructors and dancers to Moscow, and henceforth this city is likely to hold the lead.

The Revolution has caused fewer changes in the ballet than in other phases of artistic activity. Soviet critics complain that the ballet has failed, even more than the theater, to interpret the Revolution in new terms. The two ballet schools have proceeded along traditional lines, almost oblivious of the social upheaval which has transformed the lives of the Russian people. A Communist leader recently observed caustically that there is only one Komsomol (Young Communist) among the 300 young men and women in the Moscow ballet.

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A visit to the Moscow school, however, shows that the Revolution is slowly penetrating these austere classrooms, where boys and girls have steadily studied during these recent troubled years. For one thing, pupils are now studying social sciences and the history of the revolutionary movement, of course from the Communist viewpoint. For another, applicants are being selected from among the children of workers and even of Communist Party members. In older days, children of dancers, actors and occasional aristocrats were given preference. The curriculum is being "liberalized," with more attention in earlier years to general education in literature, history, mathematics, physics, geography, natural sciences and two foreign languages—French and German.

Nevertheless there is little relaxation in that strict and severe physical training over a long period of years which has made the Russian ballet world famous. As in the past, the school receives its pupils at the age of nine years, and trains them for 10 years, with an elementary course of seven years and a "technical course" of three additional years. When the new school is completed, pupils will be housed in dormitories and live entirely in the school.

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At present the Moscow school has 220 pupils, of whom 150 are girls. At the beginning of the present term 45 pupils were accepted from more than 200 applicants, and one-third of these already have been eliminated.

Outwardly the Moscow school today is precisely the same as it was before the Revolution. Its classrooms have unadorned walls and plain board floors, with rails around the walls upon which the pupils support themselves as they practice the more difficult movements. With the exception of a small piano in each room there is no "apparatus." The instructors, all dancers from the Opera, impart their knowledge quietly, with an occasional word and a gentle touch now and then upon unruly arm or leg or back.

Even to the younger children dancing already has become a serious business. It is an honor to be admitted to the ballet school under the Soviets as it was under the Tsars, and few desire to leave. For the first three years the children are learning the A B C of the dance. They are permitted no quick movements, no rapid rhythm. To develop their musical sense, all are taught to play the piano, and are warned that they must spend years on the elementary movements of the dance, as they spend years on scales.

Passing from a junior to a senior class, one sees that the movements are more varied, the rhythm more rapid. Muscles have become strong, the years have trained bodies to obey. Movements are smooth and graceful. The pupils stand, move, leap together in almost faultless rhythm. Unconsciously they assume the graceful poses of the dance.

In the higher classes, where more than half the time is spent in actual dancing, one sees the future ballet dancers of Russia. These boys and girls have survived the recurring semi-annual tests. One by one they have watched fellow pupils with lesser talents disappear. Now they are almost finished dancers, with the confidence that years of training and occasional performances at the Opera have brought.

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On the topmost floor we entered a classroom just like the rest. But here we were surprised to observe not children, but a group of mature women. They were carefully executing the same simple movements we had noted in the junior classes, under the watchful eye of a quiet, elderly woman. These were solo dancers from the Opera. Every day they come back to the school for instruction. The instructress is one of the most famous dancers in Russia, from the Leningrad school.

Although the ballets and ballet schools have had constant support from the Soviet Government, Soviet critics are not satisfied with the present repertoire or with present instruction. Frequently they express the view that "the ballet has contributed nothing to the Revolution." With two exceptions, the present repertoire is entirely pre-revolutionary and classical. "The Red Poppy," depicting the Chinese Revolution of 1927, and "Flame of Paris," depicting the French Revolution, are the only two ballets created by Soviet composers which have been retained. Several others were discarded after the first performance or the first season. Composers are constantly urged to create new ballets with suitable "revolutionary ideology" and with revolutionary technique. Thus far, however, their efforts admittedly have been unsuccessful.

The Senior Class at the Moscow Ballet School

Tête-de-Nègre

By Dorothy Adlow

TWICE the Fogg Museum at Harvard University has sent some students around the corner to borrow utensils and cult objects from a neighbor; the first request was for Maya things, the second for specimens of Oceanic and Negro handicraft.

If once anthropologists and art connoisseurs had a bowing acquaintance, now they lock arms and exchange ideas effusively. While for years the Peabody Museum may have housed treasure for ethnological significance, the students of art had been steeped in the traditions of Greece and Rome, in the intricacies of the Gothic and the solemnities of the Romanesque. L'art nègre has been revealed to the world at large, not by ethnologists, or explorers, or traders who have brought the objects back for study, or as souvenirs, but by that courageous band of modern artists who have lived in Paris: Gauguin, Picasso, Modigliani, Matisse and others. The sudden turn about to the primitive was one of many efforts made to disengage themselves from tradition. They all worked deliberately in the style of the tribal images, striving to convey the freshness, the full, round form and rich decoration. What a refuge from naturalism; what a reservoir of artistic ideas! It was not an affectation; it was an honest effort to restore the more imaginative elements, and to establish a simplicity which was not artificial.

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The exhibition at the Fogg Museum consists of pieces which come from Africa, East and West, and the Congo. The Oceanic group contains exhibits from Melanesia, Polynesia and Indonesia. The dates of manufacture are unknown, although it is suggested they are all of comparatively recent origin. In general specifications, the objects show great similarity, as to size, use, attitudes. Some of the pieces are images representing deities or ancestors, measuring from 12 to 24 inches in height; some are objects of use such as cups, bowls, ladles, knives, head-rests, stools. The use in most instances is ritualistic.

There is no doubt that the queer configurations, the ornaments and accented details reveal tribal beliefs, superstitions and tabus. Some of these objects are to be touched only by the priests of the tribes, some to be used for manifestations and magical practice and protection. Primitive culture must be studied carefully in order that we may learn the significance of the peculiarities and the meaning of the symbols which have been embodied. It may be that in the pursuit of background and meaning, the scholar finds the less impressive works of greater importance. To the student of art, there is very clearly his differentiation—the things which are rich in artistic quality, and those which are plain or inexpressive.

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In the useful articles, it may be noted that the craftsman never lost the sense of the function. He did not forget a spoon is a spoon when he decorated the handle. He also felt the potentialities of materials, what qualities are inherent in wood, in stone, in shell or ivory. The material dictates to a degree how the object is to be fashioned.

On the æsthetic side, the primitive style proves to be anything but child-like. Uppermost in the mind of the carver was the design. The human form distributes itself in limbs, head and torso; the carver distributed accordingly. He gave "body" to each of the parts by shaping them so that they are round, bulging, prominent. Sometimes he exchanged convexity for concavity, achieving the same effect of plastic form; sometimes, impeded by a bulge, he simply ignored it. He was not motivated by matching fact for fact, and so he took liberties, enlarging a jaw, diminishing the height of a forehead, allowing the legs to shrivel up. Nature was not his guide; he was propelled by fear and fancy. Going from image to image one notes one piece giving emphasis to the eyes, while in another stress is laid on the mouth, and the nose becomes a mere extension of the cheeks.

The Negro artist possessed a very human desire to embellish his work, and after he had done with constructional matters, he let go, making a geometric pattern of the hair, cutting a tattoo on the cheeks or forehead or upper arm. Some craftsmen like the Congolese maintained a balance between form and ornament; others dwelt emphatically upon one or the other. One observes too that the Congolese displayed greater force; compared with the works of its tribes the other things appear a bit thin, disorganized and decadent.

Musical 'Human Documents'

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

AT A concert given by the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde one heard, once more, the treasured "Jahreszeiten" of Haydn, conducted by Mr. Oswald Kabasta. The performance was very good, though the most lovely thing about it was the voice of Mme. Elisabeth Schumann, who sang the part of Hanne beautifully. The work itself is as wonderful as when it was written. The freshness of the melody, the vigorous tone-painting and the huge choruses have lost nothing of their effect, however antiquated the poetic conception may appear to be in some respects. The music escapes from the limitations imposed by the framework and shows us man as the center of the picture. It is no longer the landscape or the situation but the human being himself who speaks and who sings to us a song of how nature and man are still in sympathy in the life of the peasant.

Another piece of this genre, Gustav Mahler's "Lied von der Erde," was conducted by Mr. Bruno Walter at the last Philharmonic concert. It is almost superfluous to say that the performance was excellent, with Mme. Rosette Anday, Mr. Georg Maikl and the superb playing of the orchestra. This work, too, is descriptive. The landscape is again painted with sympathetic touch and even the seasons are included, as in the "Einsame im Herbst" in the second movement and in "Der Trunkene im Frühling" in the fifth movement. The fourth movement shows us a summer landscape bathed in sunlight. But what a difference between Haydn's naïve peasant and Mahler's sophisticated observer of nature.

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A third "human document," the greatest ever written in music—Beethoven's Ninth Symphony—was given its annual performance at the Nicolai concert by the Philharmonic with Mr. Wilhelm Furtwängler conducting. His interpretation of the work was powerful, often reaching dramatic heights; it conveyed the greatest intensity of expression and, at the same time, allowed the big lines of the colossal form to appear to full advantage. As in most performances of this work, the soloists and chorus were not so good as the orchestra. It is a pity that, as in this case, vocal limitations should so often tarnish the purest musical pleasure.

The Ninth Symphony is also a "Lied von der Erde" or at least a "Lied vom Menschen"—Song of mankind, with its joys and sorrows. It occupies much the same place among the works of Beethoven as "Jahreszeiten" among those of Haydn and the "Lied von der Erde" among those of Mahler. All three works represent apexes. They are the sum total of the experiences of masters who have attained full maturity as artists; expressions of their profoundest feelings—confessions they wish to bequeath to posterity. That this should be so particularly in vocal works in which the word elucidates the intentions of the composers shows the importance they attributed to being understood. One need only remind oneself of the unexpected entry of the voice in Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

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In these works, however, the composers show only the more human side of themselves. Haydn's "Jahreszeiten" stands as opposed to his "Schöpfung," Beethoven's Ninth Symphony to "Missa Solemnis," and Mahler's "Lied von der Erde" to the Hymn, "Veni Creator Spiritus," and the scene of the Anchorites from Goethe's "Faust," in the Eighth Symphony. It is only through these contrasting works that one sees the complex pictures of the personalities of the composers. With Haydn there is scarcely any difference in his treatment of worldly and ideal subjects. His harmony is always perfect, for he approaches the sublime with the same simplicity as he approaches nature and his fellow-men; one finds this even in the "Jahreszeiten."

In Beethoven's music we have the Fall of Man. Man's problems are shown and his conflicts described. In the "Missa Solemnis" these appear to be moderated through the humility of the "believér." But in the "Ninth" challenge and revolt crash through with Titanic force. The pæan of joy in the Finale follows only after severe self-conflict. It is not only a difference in character that separates Beethoven from Haydn's naïve joy of life. In the 25 years that lay between the "Jahreszeiten" and the Ninth Symphony the aspect of the world had completely changed. Beethoven, therefore, is nearer to Haydn in time and style, but as man and artist, he is certainly nearer to Mahler and our own problematic times.

Mr. Godowsky Elects the Dutch

By Winthrop P. Tryon

New York

ELECTIONS ordinarily imply a large number of persons making choice of an individual; under certain circumstances, though they may mean one person picking out a whole nation for honor, as when Mr. Leopold Godowsky, the pianist, votes the people of Holland to be the most musical of any in the world.

Mr. Godowsky, talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor lately, expressed himself as all for the Dutch, when it comes to appreciation of the art of tone; and surely his one ballot, in the light of his experience and renown, is sufficient to put them in office to stay for a long time.

Should anyone think Mr. Godowsky's phrase, "in the world," one of unwarrantable implications, we might perhaps change it to "in the world as far as he knows it"; but let us see just how much of the world he does know. To begin with, he certainly has had a considerable acquaintance with the Dutch, having given recitals before them both in Holland and in Java. If, then, he speaks of the Dutch as being extraordinarily musical, we may be sure he has found out about the matter at first hand. But he makes comparisons, going even to the superlative degree; he gives the Dutch the highest international rating as musical listeners, and declares Dutch audiences to be the most sensitive and the most responsive to sound, at any rate to piano sound, of any to be met anywhere.

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By the single vote of Mr. Godowsky, the Dutch should remain in power, did we say for a good while; indeed, they were exalted to their position of leadership by that very vote nearly 20 years ago. In war time, when a number of the tone profession were perforce spending their summer recess in the United States, specifically at Seal Harbor, Maine, this Godowsky view first found expression. Weekly meetings were held at the Seal Harbor Colony, Fridays, for the discussion of artistic questions. On one of these occasions, somebody asked which of all the nations of the earth had the keenest relish for voice, violin, piano or whatever else beguiles the ear: and promptly Mr. Godowsky spoke up for the Dutch. Nor did anyone seriously dispute him. A publisher who happened to be there offered to send Mr. Godowsky's opinion around the world, if he could be authorized to. But the others talked Mr. Godowsky out of consenting.

Such word, if sent out, might cause complications for him, they said, on his tours. A pity, too, we may be sure, that they thought so, since on precisely such opinion as this, modern music criticism stands. How a performer presents his material is truly less important than how his audience receives it.

To come back to the present moment and to Mr. Godowsky as he talked with his interviewer, "The Dutch," he explained, "are discriminating. They give new music a chance. Debussy was known in Holland before he was in France. Go to a village in Holland with a Bach concert, and you will have a crowd. In Java, the same thing happens. The Dutch there frequent the concert halls and they like serious music."

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One thing leading to another, Mr. Godowsky's mention of Debussy and of Java in the same breath caused the interviewer to ask:

"To what extent do you think Debussy came under Javanese influence?"

"There's little doubt in my mind," he replied, "that Debussy gets the whole-tone scale, which he uses so much, from the musicians whom the Sultan sent to Paris, to play at the Exposition in the year 1889. Before that date, Debussy shows himself an ordinary European composer. His 'Arabesques,' for example, are regular old-school piano pieces. But after the year of the fair, Debussy is altogether changed. He begins to exploit color, and to my thinking he overdoes it. As a harmonist, in consequence of his stressing color, he wants versatility. In his opera, 'Pelléas et Mélisande,' he gives us sameness of color and of orchestration. Nevertheless, he represents an interesting departure. He is as unlike Beethoven as he can be; for Beethoven pays slight heed to color and employs black-and-white methods, both in his sonatas and in his symphonies. He, again, represents a departure from Bach, whose natural means are counterpoint and fugue. Beethoven is quite unhandy with the fugue. He can start out with a promising theme, but he is liable to meet difficulty as he goes on, oftentimes becoming labored in his management of the countersubject and otherwise showing discomfiture. Each master is great in his own way, but it is a different way from that of the master who precedes him."

Now in regard to Mr. Godowsky's going about, he has certainly covered a good deal of the international concert circuit that the managers have lately marked out. He has visited cities of men and given recitals only a few countries short of everywhere. In China, people went to hear him, though few of them were Chinese; in Japan they also went, and the audiences wholly Japanese. Wherever he traveled, his programs were of the same sort that they would be in New York or in London. He toured the Balkan States, Greece, Turkey, Palestine, Morocco, Algeria, Java, China, Japan, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, South America. Six pianos were sent ahead of him, and his tuner journeyed with him. He last appeared in public here on May 3, 1922, at Carnegie Hall, one of the numbers he presented being his own composition, "Triakontaméron"—a title to stick in memory. Nor is the charm and peculiar merriment of the playing forgotten; a 30 days' and a 12 years' delight.

New O'Neill Play at the Abbey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

IT WAS a master stroke on the part of the Abbey directorate to arrange for the first European production of "Days Without End," whose author, Eugene O'Neill, is an Associate of the Irish Academy of Letters.

Every seat for the opening performance was sold almost a week in advance, at increased prices. The booking for the rest of the week saw few seats left on Monday evening and a second week of performances is now certain. I shall be surprised if the play does not run for three or even four weeks.

The settings provided by Dorothy Travers Smith (Mrs. Lennox Robinson) are very fine, and that of the chapel in the last scene is strikingly impressive. The lighting too is arrestingly realistic.

After the final curtain the house gave expression to its enthusiasm to such an extent that Mr. Lennox Robinson, after the curtain had risen and fallen seven times, was compelled to make a brief speech of thanks. This enthusiasm was as much for the play as for the players, who served their author well.

Mr. O'Neill's use of a second figure to represent John Loving's "other self" is one of the most interesting features of his play. Absolutely essential to scenes in which John is alone or, as in the last scene but one, in which the final struggle comes, the presence of this figure is not necessary to the other scenes, as the actor playing John could quite convincingly pass naturally from one mood to the other. The play seems to have been so written that the producer may, if he wishes, dispense with the second figure in such scenes and have him appear only when his presence is necessary. He is also useful at the end of certain scenes when John, leaving the room, leaves his sinister thoughts and suggestions behind. These appearances and disappearances would not in any way weaken the play or detract from it, while they would certainly make things easier for the actor playing John.

Mr. F. J. McCormick, as John, had the most difficult part of his career, and in the 17 years of his connection with the Abbey he has played nearly 300 different characters ranging from Lear and Œdipus to Joxer and Professor Tim. He rose magnificently to the occasion, and his easy and rapid facial transformation to synchronize with the speeches of his "other self" established beyond all doubt that he has the necessary technique. It was altogether a masterful portrayal. In the scene of the final great struggle, his restraint was admirable despite what must have been an almost irresistible temptation to let himself go.

Next to Mr. McCormick, the honors go to Mr. Michael Dolan for his complete understanding of and sympathy with that finely drawn character, Father Baird. Mr. Dolan brought great artistry to the part, and his every touch gave the breath of life to the kindly, patient priest.

Mr. Arthur Shields was well cast as the "other self," and his naturally slightly harsh voice enhanced the sinister values of his every line. Frequently a mere lay figure, he always obliterated himself successfully and his movements never intruded themselves to destroy the illusion of invisibility.

The whole production was an Abbey triumph. J. J. H.

Manhattan Potpourri

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

WITH Miss Evelyn Herbert giving an expert performance in the leading rôle, Mr. Noel Coward's "Bitter Sweet" was revived by the Messrs. Shubert at the Forty-fourth Street Theater on May 7. Miss Herbert it is who saves the sentimental story from going mawkish, as it easily can when the prima donna lapses into coy sweetness. Over a long range of years Miss Herbert is called upon to represent Sarah Millick, who eloped with a Viennese musician on the eve of her marriage to a correct and tiresome Englishman in 1875. After the musician is killed in a café duel, Sarah, now Sari Linden, becomes famed as a singer, and at the last marries the devoted Marquis of Shayne. Miss Herbert takes with ease each of these changes of mood, and to her accomplished singing adds a personal charm that all the singing and dramatic coaches in the world could not impart. Miss Hannah Toback, soprano, Mr. Allan Jones, tenor, and Mr. Leonard Ceeley, baritone, complete the roster of singing principals. The chorus work of this newly assembled company will improve with further performances, and Mr. Pierre DeReeder should grow in resourcefulness in his leading of the orchestra. A singer of Miss Herbert's quality deserves steadily the sort of sympathetic accompaniments she received from the pianist who worked with her in the last act.

"The Milky Way"

Mr. Hugh O'Connell, who specializes in fatuous simpletons, has a part that might have been tailor-made in "The Milky Way," a farce by Lynn Root and Harry Clork, produced by Harmon and Ullman at the Cort Theater on May 8. Mr. O'Connell, pursuing his stage career of blundering into fame and fortune, is this time a milkman who undeservedly acquires the reputation of being a great man at fisticuffs. He comes under the management of a resourceful boxing promoter (played by Mr. Leo Donnelly), and in the end makes good in conformity to the popular fairy-tale objective of the unearned increment.

The performance attains to large hilarity of the sort that is aroused whenever the doings of everybody on the stage are consistently in the cartoon vein, and it is well understood that the thing is done strictly for the laughs. In such a piece the romantic elements may be tinged with ridicule, and so they are here, with Miss Gladys George providing her share of the fun as Anne, the milkman's heart interest. Appropriately enough she quite outshines in his easily pleased eye the modest charms of Mae, acted by Miss Emily Lowry.

Mr. A. E. Matthews

"These Two," a comedy by Mr. Lionel Hale, presented by Casey and Liddle at the Henry Miller Theater on May 7, has for its chief attraction that first-rate actor, Mr. A. E. Matthews. There are also such interesting players as Miss Helen Chandler, Mr. Bramwell Fletcher, Miss Kay Strozzi, Miss Hilda Spong and Mr. Edward Emery, yet the play so far misses persuasiveness that the audience goes into self-conscious chuckles over inconsequential details of the action. It is as if Mr. Hale designed his play to illustrate a perfectly arbitrary equation: that a man should love an unresponsive woman intensely until she came to care strongly for him, and then he should become wholly indifferent to her. It has the same sort of spuriousness of theme that characterizes "Men in White," but is without the surface sensations that give that Pulitzer Prize winner its immediacy of effect. Mr. Matthews not only exemplifies his command of acting means that avoids every obvious histrionic trick but has also staged the comedy with a finesse that extends to every player and every incident. It is a steady pleasure in a season that has been marked by many badly staged performances to watch the way Mr. Matthews manages to point up the stage action with subtle bits of stage business whenever an element pertinent to the story is to be given accent. E. C. S.

A Print-Makers' Annual

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

FROM more than 1000 prints, submitted by some 300 artists, a committee of the American Art Dealers Association has chosen 50 examples. These are to constitute a traveling exhibition, following the present showing at the Grant gallery, 9 East Fifty-seventh Street. Coming at the close of a season that has been rich in print shows, this "Prints of the Year" exhibition necessarily contains many familiar items. Special interest, then, attaches to several artists who have not been conspicuous in recent black-and-white shows. For the dealers did not admit a single color print into this selection.

Mr. Doel Reed may be taken as an example of the many artists of quality working west of the Mississippi who are too little known in the East. He offers in "Dancer," an aquatint, something of a monochrome equivalent to Gauguin's decorative studies of the figures of South Sea girls, with an adroitly designed background of leaves in silhouette. Mr. A. A. McGrath chooses to emphasize the toilsome results of farm life in "Harvesters," a dry point that makes use of diagonals in a design filled with dynamic oppositions. He even manages to find decorative intimations in the woman's apron strings and in the rail fence.

Stephen Wright

Mr. Gerald K. Geerlings in "Grand Canal, America," a dry point, discovers a Venetian effect in the Century of Progress buildings at night. Mr. Armin Landeck's dry point, "Studio Interior," assembles a variety of curves, rectangles and accented areas of light in a composition that has depth of air and an authenticity that arises from a familiar grasp of pictorial materials. In a wood engraving, "Smoke Tree Ranch," Mr. Paul Landacre arbitrarily accentuates the shadows to give force to rugged mountain forms seen in contrast with quiet passages of foreground plain with its dotting of trees. Likewise, Mr. Stephen Wright mats the tree forms on the far bank of a river, and softly summarizes the figures of two women in the foreground to heighten the atmospherics of his dry point "Tranquility."

Mr. Asa Cheffetz in "6 a. m., Vermont," models the dark forms of foothills with long fingers of light on their upper surfaces, and attains to a general effect of weight and village snugness. He makes a skillful use of the wood grain in this engraving to connote the sunrise effect in the sky. Mr. S. Gordon Smyth manifests a large command of textures in his aquatint, "Light," a picture centering around an ancient stone barn as seen against a fast-moving bank of white clouds. By closely rendering the sagging and rambling lines of two old farm buildings, and bringing out firmly the shapes of cows, hens and other accessory forms, Mr. Orville H. Peets attains to a handsome pictorial ensemble strongly built up in terms of contrasting areas of light and shade.

In their familiar vein of accomplished craftsmanship are the plates by Messrs. John Taylor Arms, Robert Lawson, Stow Wengenroth, Rockwell Kent, Leo J. Meissner, Childe Hassam, R. W. Wolcesk, William C. McNulty, James E. Allen, Thomas W. Nason, Louis C. Rosenberg and Ernest D. Roth, among others.

Negro Art

An exhibition of Negro art, sponsored by the Harmon Foundation and circulated by the College Art Association, is on view this month at the New School for Social Research. The 35 items in this group have an effect of having come for the most part strongly out of the experience of the men who did them. Possibly a beneficent hand did its work in selecting the show, but the noticeable fact is that there is little trace of imitation or derivation in these pictures. The artists as a whole have found ways of their own of communicating their ideas. Mr. Curtis Cage seems not at all arbitrary in his style of discerning clear demarcations between the areas of color from which he has evolved "Autumn Landscape." Accomplished is the rendering of textures and light in Mr. Frank Joseph Dillon's "Still-Life." Humorous appreciation that misses nothing that could contribute pictorial charm is evident in "The Janitor Who Paints." Patterns of color and movement are to be noticed in "Elks," a parade picture by Mr. Malvin Gray Johnson. Formalized clouds in thin diagonals provide contrasting background for the curved incidental forms which Mr. Earle W. Richardson has used to summarize the features and hair in "Head of a Girl." There is something more than a hint of Daumier's large compassion and bold visual statement in Mr. Albert Alexander Smith's "Blind Singer." Mr. Hale Woodruff revels in the odd colored shapes in the elliptical area that dominates his water color, "Shacks."

Sydney Music Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—On March 14, the State Conservatorium Orchestra opened the concert season with the first subscription concert. The director, Mr. Arundel Orchard, conducted. The program opened with the National Anthem, which was followed by a brief selection from the "Enigma" Variations for orchestra, in memory of Sir Edward Elgar. Beethoven's Symphony in C Minor was followed by "The Pines of Rome" (Respighi), a repeat performance by special request. It seemed a mistake to place these two numbers together and "The Pines of Rome" was not benefited by the arrangement.

After the interval, Act I of "The Valkyrie" was given. Madame Goossens-Viceroy (Sieglinde), Mr. Lance Jeffree (Siegmund) and Mr. Raymond Beatty (Hunding) were the soloists. The orchestra played with confident crispness throughout.

On March 21, the Conservatorium String Quartet gave the first chamber music concert of the season.

Boccherini's Quintet in E Major for two violins, viola and two violoncellos was played by Cyril Monk (leader), Lloyd Davies, William Krasnik (viola), Gladstone Bell and Rosamond Cornford (cellos). Dvořák's Pianoforte Trio in B flat major was played by Laurence Godfrey Smith (pianoforte), Cyril Monk (violin), Gladstone Bell (violoncello) with exhilarating spontaneity.

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by Sonya Michell

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
6:00	Special sport program	NBC dance music.	Baseball game.....	Pancho and his
6:15	from Baltimore, Clem	Studio speaker...	Yankee Singers....	dance orchestra..
6:30	McCarthy, reporting	Economics in the	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart.....
6:45	Little Orphan Annie..	New Deal, talk.	Local dance music.	Special program
6:00	"Wings," Geo. Mason	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news.....	from Baltimore..
6:15	NBC dance music....	records; skits....	Reports; music....	String ensemble..
6:30	Reports; sports.....	Reports; music....	Merry-Go-Round ..	CBS soloist; orch..
6:45	Ed. MacHugh; organ.	String quartet....	Talk, F. W. Wile..	Reports; news.....
7:00	World in Review.....	Vocal trio.....	Front Page Drama.	CBS organist.....
7:15	Local dance music...	Voice and piano...	Script act; music.	CBS dance music..
7:30	John Herrick; orch...	After Dinner Revue	Local dance music	Organ recital by
7:45	NBC dance music	"Dickens," talk...	Roy Heton, talk..	Harry Rodgers....
8:00	Ad Federation talk ..	United States Ma-	Morton Downey's	Comedy Capers....
8:15	Dinner to Capt. "Al"	rine Band.....	Studio Party; so-	Vocal soloists and
8:30	Williams, flier.....	Floyd Gibbons;	loists; orchestra.	piano .....
8:45	New England Singing	Shilkret's Orch...	Prog'm from Java	Getting the News..
9:00	Clubs program.....	House Party: Joe	Grete Stueckgold;	Local dance music.
9:15	Monitor Interview...	Cook; soloist; or.	chorus; con. orch.	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	Beatrice Fairfax;	Richard Himber &	Local dance music.
9:45	his orchestra.....	dramatic sketch.	his orchestra....	Reports; news.....
10:00	Three Blue Notes.....	Travelcade: solo-	Program from and	Perley Stevens and
10:15	Reports; sport review.	ists; orchestra....	to Little America	his orchestra....
10:30	National Barn Dance	Coping with Crime	Yankee Yarns.....	Elder Michaux and
10:45	program from Chi-	Morton Gould.....	Reports; music....	congregation ....
11:00	cago; soloists and	Forecasts; reports.	Yankee News Servi-	CBS soloist; orch..
11:15	folk dance music	News; dance music	ice; Jack Little &	Local dance music.
11:30	News; Paul White-	"One Man's Fam-	his orchestra....	Sign off.....
11:45	man's Orchestra.....	ily," dramatic sk.	CBS dance music..	.....

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Organ recital.....	Trinity Church....	Temple Israel.....	Hawaiian Echoes..
12:15	Studio reports.....	"World Pictures".	Recording	Jewish program...
12:30	Radio City Concert:	University of Chi-	Madison Ensemble	Dramatization and
12:45	symphony orchestra:	cago Round Table	C. S. program....	orchestra .....
1:00	vocal soloists and	Passion Play from	Religious period	Melodies of Italy,
1:15	mixed chorus.....	Oberammergau ..	with speakers,	native program..
1:30	Sunday Forum: Dr. R.	Mary Small; skit;	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders,
1:45	W. Sockman; music.	soloist; orch....	ensemble	from New York...
2:00	South Sea Islanders;	Gene Arnold and	CBS soloist	Italian Melodies;
2:15	Hawaiian group.....	the Commodores.	Abram Chasins....	accordion; solos..
2:30	NBC concert artists	Grace Hayes.....	Larry Dan, the	Dance orchestra &
2:45	recital program....	Three Scamps.....	Minstrel Man....	vocal trio.....
3:00	Bar-X Days & Nights,	Talking Picture	Symphonic Hour,	Silent .....
3:15	sketch	Time, sketch....	Howard Barlow,	Silent .....
3:30	American Legion	Mother's Day pro-	conductor; in-	Silent .....
3:45	Mothers' program...	gram	strumentalists ...	Silent .....
4:00	American War	Romance of Meat.	Special Mother's	Silent .....
4:15	Mothers' program....	NBC soloist.....	Day Concert,	Silent .....
4:30	Pageant, dramatic	Trial by Jury,"	from Portland,	Silent .....
4:45	sketch	soloists; orch....	Oregon; voices..	Silent .....
5:00	Sabbath Reveries: ad-	John B. Kennedy..	Ted Hanson and	Chicago Knights..
5:15	dress; music.....	NBC string trio....	his orchestra....	Poetry; pianos....
5:30	Sousa's Men's Band,	Sentinels; chorus;	The Cosmopolitans	Sanderson and
5:45	F. LaBarre, conduct.	soloist; orchestra.	Gems, farm talk..	Crumit; orch.....
6:00	Organ recital.....	Religious period,	Reports; news....	Roses and Drums,
6:15	Sports résumé.....	from New York..	Report; organ....	Civil War drama.
6:30	Studio reports.....	Recordings	Street of Dreams..	Local dance music.
6:45	Jaysnoffs, pianists..	Hollywood Stars...	"Poet's Gold".....	Reports; news....
7:00	Silken Strings; Prev-	Manhattan Merry-	Hampton Institute	Evening service
7:15	in's Orchestra.....	Go-Round; pop...	choir recital.....	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner; Harriet	Garden talk and	Nick Lucas, guitar	ple Baptist
7:45	Hilliard; orchestra..	studio report....	Rin Tin Tin.....	Church; sermon;
8:00	Jimmie Durante;	Ruby Newman and	Freddie Rich En-	male quartet;
8:15	Rubinoff and his or-	orchestra, with	tertains; variety..	choir; organ.....
8:30	chestra; James Wal-	Del Castillo and	Paige's Orchestra;	Boston Conserv't'y
8:45	lington, announcer..	vocal sextet.....	guest soloists....	Orchestra; soloist
9:00	Irving Berlin; vocal	Rakov's Music and	Family Theater;	Beethoven Foun-
9:15	groups; orchestra...	popular soloists..	Otis Skinner....	dation; recital...
9:30	Walter Winchell....	American Album	Fred Waring's	Talk; music.....
9:45	NBC talk series.....	of Familiar Music	Pennsylvanians ..	Reports; news....
10:00	Mme.Schumann-Heink	Victor Young and	Dramatic sketch...	Wayne King and
10:15	Mother's Day prgrm:	his orchestra....	Reports; music....	his orchestra.....
10:30	Mrs. Roosevelt, M'y'r	Jascha Heifetz;	Forty-five Minutes	Don Paul and his
10:45	LaGuardia, speakers	Shilkret's Orch...	in Hollywood....	dance orchestra..

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; readings; orchestra.
2:00 WNAC, Address, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Chicago, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
3:30 WAAB, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Music by Gershwin; George Gershwin, soloist; orchestra.
7:45 WBZ, "Taxi," dramatic sketch, with Max Baer.
8:00 WNAC, Mary Eastman, soprano; Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Grace Hayes, musical comedy star, song recital.
8:50 WEEI, Richard Crooks, tenor; William Daly and his orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Rosa Ponselle, soprano; chorus; concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Twentieth Century Ideas: "The Protection of Investors."

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor; John B. Kennedy.
10:00 WEEI, Gene Arnold; Lullaby Lady; male quartet; concert orchestra.
10:00 WNAC, Fabien Sevitzky and his orchestra.
10:00 WAAB, Musical Album: Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.
10:45 WEEI, Henri Deering, concert pianist.
11:30 WEEI, National Forum: Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania.

Insull Out of Jail In Bail of $250,000

CHICAGO, May 12 (AP)—Samuel Insull Sr. was at liberty today in $250,000 bail.

Released from Cook County jail by friends who put up that amount, which he had called "impossible," Insull has two appointments.

Next Tuesday he must answer guilty or not guilty to two charges the Federal Government has against him. Then, too, a court will rule on his charge that he was "shanghaied" off his seagoing refuge, the Greek freighter Maiotis. Insull challenges legality of this action. On Wednesday he will be arraigned and asked to answer state charges of embezzlement, connected with sums taken from Middlewest Utilities to meet brokerage accounts of his brother, Martin.

Boston Art Notes

Museum Drawing Classes

In the last few years the displays of pictures and sculptures made by the students of the Boston Museum drawing classes have shown new trends and freshening-up. One does not know whether to comment on the children or the instructors, for the latter have certainly been changing their viewpoint and their young charges have changed accordingly. If the policy in teaching in the past was in the direction of superposing ideas, today the teacher tries to evolve ideas and methods from the practice of the student. We may pause to ask if either is not an extreme, and if eventually, when a reckoning is made, it will not seem that an ideal method must combine the qualities of each and eliminate the mutual weaknesses. The laissez-faire approach has hit snags already in grade schools.

What seems of first interest is the influence of the environment of the museum on these young pupils. Do they absorb ideas from the treasures which they see regularly, do they respond to the refinements, feel humbled by the experience? The copies and adaptations in this display demonstrate that they are not disposed toward literal reproduction, that they simply render what they see, in print, pottery, textiles, trying to capture the quality. There are no examples of the former copies which were tantalizingly like the originals.

One group of pictures consisting of illustrations of stories heard by children is surprisingly professional in character. The young painters were no doubt influenced by illustrations they had seen, and they visualized the fictitious characters with charm and quaintness. The combined work of a group of six pupils is a frieze depicting a scene of the Canterbury Pilgrims. Such coöperation toward a well-coördinated scheme is commendable indeed. It is a question whether an illustrator owning a diploma could do better.

Other groups show free drawing and brush work in which the young performers try to catch movement, rhythm, the salient line, the telling shadow.

D. A.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

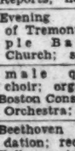
Theaters

"RICHELIEU" (Colonial). Walter Hampden's final performance here, 8:15.

"BIOGRAPHY" (Hollis). Last day of Irene Purcell's appearance in this, 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN — Clarence Budington Kelland's "Thirty Day Princess," with Cary Grant and Sylvia Sidney in a dual rôle. On the stage John Murray Anderson's "Up Pops the King." 11:25 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:45, 10:25.



FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Richard Aldington's "All Men Are Enemies," with Helen Twelvetrees. Also Bebe Daniels in "Registered Nurse," the story of various sacrifices made by a hospital nurse. Fenway at 1, 3:35, 6:10, 8:45. Paramount at 9:25 a. m., 12:12, 2:50, 5:46, 8:33.

TREMONT — "Waltz Time," a melodious entertainment based on Johann Strauss's "Fledermaus," featuring Evelyn Laye. Ethel Waters in another short film. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

KEITH'S — John Barrymore and Carole Lombard in "20th Century," by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur. Adapted from the stage comedy. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON — Clive Brook and Diana Wynyard in "Where Sinners Meet," an adaptation of A. A. Milne's "The Dover Road." Also Walter Huston as a cavalryman in "Keep 'Em Rolling." 10 a. m., 12:32, 3:04, 5:36, 8:08, 10:40.

FINE ARTS — Elizabeth Bergner, who was seen recently in "Catherine the Great," in a German production, "Melo." The entire first movement of the Beethoven D Major Concerto and other famous compositions are played in the course of the picture. 1:15, 3:15, 5:20, 7:25, 9:30.

ORPHEUM — "Sorrell and Son," with H. B. Warner. Vaudeville. 9:30, 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

STATE — Clark Gable, William Powell and Myrna Loy in "Manhattan Melodrama." Also "The China Shop," a new Walt Disney technicolor cartoon. 12:25, 2:40, 5, 7:20, 9:45.

SUNDAY

Music

CHORAL PROGRAMS — Arranged by the American Choral and Festival Alliance. "Tribute in Song to Mothers," by 15 choral groups, in Symphony Hall at 2:45. In the evening the choir of the Perkins Institute for the Blind, and five other groups, will give a second concert in the same hall at 8.

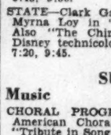
CARILLON PROGRAM — Special Mother's Day program on the Tilton Carillon in the Norwood Memorial Building. Played by Roger Walker. 3:30.

Other Events

AIR MEET — Sportsman Pilot's Air Meet at the Metropolitan Airport on Neponset Street, between Canton and Norwood. Sponsored by the Aero Club of Boston. Exhibition flights, dead stick landings, bombing, "dog fighting," free-for-all race, acrobatic contest, etc. 1 to 5.

ART CLUB — Lantern talk. "Whistler and His Birthplace," by Frederick W. Coburn. 3:30.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB — Meet at North Station for 10:25 a. m. train for Rockport.



"OLD IRONSIDES" WELCOMES — Exercises arranged by the U. S. S. Constitution Welcome Home Committee at the Boston Navy Yard. 3.

MONDAY

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM — Lectures: "Little Miss Miyako," at 11:30 a. m., "Mr. Frog Speaks," at 2:15.

STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS — Annual Meeting opens in New Ocean House, Swampscott, at 10 a. m. Keynote of meeting, "Youth, Our Responsibility and Inspiration."

Mrs. Roosevelt Accepts Lamp of Historic Elm

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—A delegation of Cambridge, Mass., women yesterday left at the White House a lamp made from the wood of the historic Washington Elm, under which, at Cambridge, George Washington accepted the commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army.

The lamp was a gift to Mrs. Roosevelt from the One-Eleven Club of Cambridge. The delegation, which was accompanied to the White House by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts, included Mrs. Alice McCarthy, Mrs. Mabel Gould, Mrs. Mary McClusky, Mrs. Ruth Schulte, Mrs. Hazel Jordan, Mrs. Alva Martin and Mrs. Mary Egan.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, continued cool, with a possibility of light frost in susceptible places tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature; gentle northerly and variable winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cool, with frost, probably heavy, in exposed places tonight; Sunday fair with slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cool, with frost, mostly light, tonight; Sunday fair with slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northerly winds, becoming gentle variable Sunday, and fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	48	76	New Orleans.	72	90
Bermuda	70	74	New York ..	50	72
Chicago	44	62	Norfolk, Va..	62	78
Denver	62	82	Philadelphia.	52	74
Helena, Mont.	38	70	St. Louis ...	54	80
Jacksonville..	70	84	St. Paul	54	60
Kansas City..	68	84	San Francisco	52	68
Los Angeles..	62	92	Washington..	58	76
Miami, Fla...	80	82			

A—9 a. m. May 12.
B—Maximum May 11.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 11:30 p. m., Sunday 12:03 a. m.
Height of tides 10.8 feet, 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:35 p. m.

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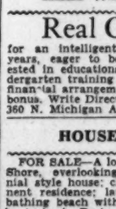

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FURNISHED
Small Homelike Apartments
Adjacent to The Mother Church
Moderate Rentals
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway St., Boston KEN. 0482

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR
1 and 2 rooms, newly decorated, $5.00 and up; also sleeping rooms, $3 up. 5101 Kenmore Ave., near lake. SUNnyside 5421.

BOOKS

FRENCH, German, Italian and Spanish books and periodicals; books for the study of all languages; send for catalogue of language desired. SCHOENHOF'S, 387 Washington, Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Real Opportunity

for an intelligent, ambitious woman over 27 years, eager to be self-supporting and interested in educational service for children; kindergarten training decided advantage; excellent financial arrangement with salary, commission, bonus. Write Director of Personnel Department, 360 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A lovely home on Boston's North Shore, overlooking harbor; eleven-room Colonial style house; charming location for permanent residence; lawns and shrubbery; private bathing beach with riparian rights; 25 minutes by train to Boston, 18 minutes from house to heart of Boston on completion of East Boston tunnel August 1st; privacy without remoteness; two scenic porches and two open verandas; two tiled baths; shower room in basement; electric refrigeration; oil heat; for sale furnished or unfurnished; must be seen to be appreciated. 241 Court Road, Winthrop, Mass.; tel. Ocean 2682.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

ACTIVE executive experienced in marketing and selling, acquainted with architects, building contracting, furniture, decorating and home equipment, business open for engagement as Pacific coast representative. Box S-211, Suite 1103, 625 Market Street, San Francisco.

ROOMS TO LET

CHICAGO, ILL.—Light, airy rooms, elevator service; $1.00 a day each; 3 days or over 75c each; also kitchenettes; reasonable. MRS. W. B. HOLLAND, 6368 Yale Ave.; ENG. 7905.

BOSTON—Rooms to fit every purse. In requesting reservations, please state rate you desire to pay. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 256 Huntington Avenue.

BOSTON, 37 W Newton St.—$5, $6, $7, $8 week. Tourists $1.00 per person a day with bath. Room here when in Boston. Homelike, cosy.

BOSTON—Pleasant room overlooking Fenway park; private family; five minutes from The Mother Church. Telephone COM. 2892.

BOSTON, 230 Massachusetts Ave.—Desirable, light rooms, near church; Christian Scientists preferred. B. M. GOUDY, Com. 0655.

BOSTON—Light front room kitchen privileges or meals if desired; near The Mother Church. Tel. Com. 8153.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Beautifully furnished rooms to rent in very desirable location, near Coolidge Corner; private home. Tel. Long. 1835.

BROOKLINE, MASS., near Coolidge Corner—Newly decorated room, porch and parking. 81 Green Street. Lon. 0854.

N. Y. C. (83rd-B'way)—Clean, bright, airy room adjoining semi-private bath; refined surroundings; $7 weekly. Trafalgar 7-7363.

N. Y. C., 302 Edgecomb Ave.—Room suitable one or two persons next to bath; homelike; reasonable; colored. Audubon 3-3062.

BOSTON — Front room overlooking The Mother Church park; tray breakfast if desired. MRS. EDWARD A. SYMONDS, 264 Huntington. Suite 2. Comm. 2643.

RYE, N. Y.—Two comfortable rooms, private home; all conveniences; near beach; garage if desired. Apply PAGANO, 1 Oakwood Avenue.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AMERICAN, extensive experience in import, export business and financial affairs throughout Far and Near East and West Africa, offers his services; highest banking, commercial and government references. Address F-33, 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS—Three years experience; tutor French, music, outdoor activities. References exchanged. Will travel. Address E. B., 410 Atlas Life Building, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD—Owner will rent 8-room furnished cottage, every convenience, garage; delightfully located near sea; month or season. E-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER PROPERTY

RYE BEACH
LITTLE BOARS HEAD
For Sale and Rent
N. H.
COUNTRY HOMES ESTATES
CHAS. E. FITZ
30 STATE STREET, BOSTON
LAfayette 3477 or Rye Beach 113

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APPRAISERS

Cash for Old Gold—Appraisals
HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Avenue, Boston

ANTIQUES

SPECIAL SALE Sandwich glass, china, brass, pictures, odd pieces of antiques; at The Bungalow, Elliot corner of Boylston, Worcester Turnpike, Newton Highland, Mass. Telephone Cen. New. 4086.

WHEN in Chicago visit private collections of antiques. Call EDITH SCULLY, Euclid 7076, 102 South Grove Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 3586

WM. S. LOCKE, BOOKBINDERS, INC.
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Capitol 8907 Boston

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CHRISTMAS COVE, MAINE—Desirable cottage; 7 rooms, bath, laundry, playhouse; $800 for season—August $300. ELLIOT C. BREWER, Christmas Cove.

FOR RENT—10-room furnished cottage in historic Castine, Me., overlooking town and harbor; near golf links and pool; fireplace, wide verandas, garage, all modern conveniences; moderate. Address M. D. DEVEREUX, 299 West 12th Street, New York City.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Reasonable offer; finished cottage at Manomet, Cape Cod; can be

Local Classified Advertising
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET — APARTMENTS TO LET

THE ILKLEY
HUNTINGTON AVENUE AND CUMBERLAND STREET

6 TO 8 ROOM APARTMENTS
Overlooking
Christian Science Church Park
Apply Janitor
8 CUMBERLAND STREET
or
TELEPHONE KENMORE 0221
BOSTON
Estate of Joseph B. Thomas

Back Bay
ON THE FENWAY
1-2 ROOMS, bath, kitchenette, in carefully restricted, modern elevator buildings, conveniently located near stores and transportation; free gas and refrigeration; $30 to $60 month; parking facilities; inspection invited; adults only. Ralph P. Evans Management, offices at 1191 Boylston St. and 131 Park Drive; COM 5500.

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Berton. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BEAUTIFULLY furnished suite overlooking the Charles River, available May to September, or for any part of the season; ten minutes from The Mother Church. Suite 319 in the tower. Apply to William N. Davis, Manager, Riverbank Court Hotel, 305 Memorial Drive, Cambridge, Mass.

BOSTON, 39 Hemenway St.—Clean and comfortable; fine location; we ask you only to come and see them. Tel. COM. 8210.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON, 282 Mass.—Attractive 3 room; sublet; overlooking church park; also rooms overlooking garden; single and connecting. Tel. KEN. 5188. R. C. EVEREST.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 993 Memorial Drive. Suite 602—5-room furnished apartment 3 summer months; 6th floor, elevator, electric refrigeration, grand piano; cool, lovely river view; garage available. Univ. 0120.

NEAR JAMAICAWAY (Boston, Mass.)—Private 5-room apartment, modern building, cool; June 1 to Aug. 31. Phone Jamaica 2923.

N. Y. C., 561 Madison Ave.—Tastefully furnished, 2 large rooms, kitchen; high ceilings, fireplace; May 20 thru Sept. $80 monthly. BROWN.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
Small furnished apartment in Boston's best apartment hotel; light housekeeping; reasonable rate for 1 or 4 months. Box A-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

NEWARK, N. J.—Young man share apartment, $3-$8 weekly. Write Box K-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG woman wishes share attractive 4-room apartment June 7 to Sept. 15, rental $30 month including privileges; excellent view. E-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REAL ESTATE

$13,500 IDEAL CAPE COD HOME over 2 acres; recently remodeled, freshly painted, tip-top condition; state road, N. Y. and local buses stop at door; 29 miles Boston, 26 to Providence; 9 rooms, 2 baths sun parlor, screened porch, hardwood floors, 4 open fireplaces, hot-water heating, city conveniences, excellent artesian water, spacious lawns, large chicken house equipped, barn, variety beautiful shade trees, shrubs, flowers, fruits, nuts, grapes, garden; show place; ideal for retirement; photos on request; also well suited for tavern.
H. A. SEYD, Broadway, Raynham, Mass.

COUNTRY ESTATE
Fitchburg, Mass., Mt. Wachusett Region, high elevation, overlooking 2 lakes; modern 7-room Colonial house, fireplace, garage; 125 acres land, farmhouse, barn, fruit. Must be seen to be appreciated. RALPH S. FOSTER, 336 Main Street, Fitchburg, Mass.

COTTAGE, 6 rooms and sun porch, hot-water heat; double garage; electric refrigerator; 2 apple trees; combination stove with oil burner; near school and Boston line; $4900. MR. WHITE, 54 Grandfield St., Dedham, Mass. Ded. 0557-J.

For Sale in Wellesley, Mass.
English brick cottage, six rooms, tile bath, tub and shower; hot water heat with oil burner and automatic control for summer heating; oak floors throughout, panel finished inside; fireplaces; two-car garage attached to house, with overhead doors; metal weatherstrips throughout; fine location; house with 12,000 square feet of land; will appraise for more than sale price of $11,500; the house is unusually well constructed; built in 1931. Write Box A-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HINGHAM, MASS.—For sale, fine old Colonial, about 3 minutes from depot; all improvements, original doors, H and L hinges, panels, fireplaces; nearly 2 acres; or will sell with less; exchange for house in business location in Wollaston or Quincy. MRS. ANNA RULE, 133 North Street.

HOME, FARM, ORCHARD
Henneries and roadside stand
Near Boston, $3500 down payment, owner will give mortgage for balance at 4½% interest. C-35. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SHORE ROAD Greenwich, Conn., New England Colonial; 9 rooms, 3 baths; ideally located on corner elevation overlooking Sound; ¾ acre; $28,000 for quick sale. GEORGE S. BALDWIN, Post Road, Greenwich, Conn.

VERMONT
Beautiful year-round home costing three-quarters million dollars. Every convenience conceivable. Near the famous EKWANOK GOLF COURSE and club. Estate desires to sell at sacrifice price.
Description and photos on application
Also many other VERMONT properties
G. E. L. BADLAM
REALTOR
39 Center Street, Rutland, Vermont

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY, Prop.
74 Ellery St., Cambridge — Uni. 2780—1789-M

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO., 160 Boylston St.—Cash paid for old gold, diamonds, silver; jewel estates appraised; high-grade watch and jewelry repairing; 30 years' experience.

HIGHEST prices paid for old gold, silver, diamonds, etc. We are licensed by the government. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston. Mail orders filled.

OLD gold and silver, precious or semi-precious stones purchased; goods mailed to us will receive prompt attention.
SAMUEL S. PEARLSTEIN
137 Stuart Street, Boston, Mass.

SALESWOMAN WANTED

LADIES—Spare or full time work, selling hosiery, silk underwear, wholesale prices; large commission, bonuses; we teach you; no money needed.
HELIX
300 Fourth Ave. (Near 23rd St.), N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE, refined woman offers services as infant's nurse or housekeeper, companion to one person; references; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box S-20, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

COMPANION — Excellent housekeeper, good nurse, clever with the needle, desires position; 4 years' reference. CHRISTINE HAHN, 604 Madison Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

GIRL 18 desires position, some stenography, good at figures; with Christian Scientists preferred. Tel. Chelsea 0043 (Chelsea, Mass.).

HOUSEKEEPER, companion, secretary; experienced, trustworthy assistant; drives car. Write Box C-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

BEACON HILL
Close to Louisburg Square; exclusive apartment, separate entrance, 3 rooms, kitchenette, refrigeration, fireplaces; available June 1 for short or long term. Address A-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS., $25 TO $50
Suites of 1 to 7 rooms, some furnished. Call at 42 Englewood Ave. or phone ASPinwall 8733 by 10 a. m., from 1 to 2 or after 6 p. m.

WINTHROP, MASS.
TO LET, Thornton Section, attractive, modern, 6-room apartment; fine harbor view; oil heat; available June 1st or sooner. ELLIOT & WHITTIER, agents, Ocean 0539.

Subscription Representatives

WANTED, MEN OR WOMEN, who are Christian Scientists, to take subscriptions on commission to The Christian Science Monitor in Boston and suburbs for part or full time; experience in selling not absolutely necessary. Apply No. One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, between 10 and 11 A. M.

SUMMER BOARD

HAPPY family life in farm home in New Hampshire extended to a few boys 8 to 12; careful supervision; swimming, tennis, tutoring; references exchanged; weekly $12. E. O. SCHOEN, One Hudson Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phone Oakwood 8177.

IN OLD COLONIAL HOME—Would take retired couple; rates reasonable; first-class board; modern accommodations; garage; homelike atmosphere; overnight guests accommodated. MRS. E. W. SWEETSER, Chelmsford, Mass.

Sea Pines on Cape Cod
Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach; tennis, riding, golf; excellent cuisine; $17.50 week up. Brewster, Mass.

N. Y. C., 561 Madison Ave.—Tastefully furnished, 2 large rooms, kitchen; high ceilings, fireplace; May 20 thru Sept. $80 monthly. BROWN.

SUMMER HOMES

COTTAGE FOR RENT, Parkwood Beach on Buzzards Bay; 4 large bedrooms, sleeping porch, large living room fireplace, 2 toilets, showers, screened piazza, boat; fine bathing; 7 miles New York pier; rent reasonable. D. PILLMAN, 61 Prescott St., Newtonville, Mass.; N. N. 4605-J.

FIRST CLIFF, SCITUATE, MASS.—9-room house, all improvements; quiet, residential district; near the sea. M. J. C., 5 Elm Hill Ave., Roxbury. Gar. 0255.

FURNISHED apartment, 3 rooms, screened porch running water, use of bath; shady lawn; mountain view; near golf links; season $175. MRS. CHAS. HASEROUCK, Woodstock, N. Y.

LADY wishes to rent her shore home for the season; can be heated; 8 rooms, sun porch, kitchen, bath, fireplace, chauffeur's quarters; 2 minutes to bathing beach; 2-car garage; beautiful lawn and flowers; lovely view of ocean; happy to answer questions. Box D-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MANOMET PLYMOUTH, MASS. — 7 and 8-room cottages, furnished, all improvements; on ocean front; season $325, $450. H. G. MASON, 37 Stoneleigh Road, Watertown, Mass.

RENT in southern Vermont; charming old house; furnished, modern improvements, fireplaces in every room; high elevation; summer fruits; three bedrooms, sleeping porch; good motor roads. Box 417, Sharon, Mass.

WEST YARMOUTH, MASS.—Cape Cod cottage, 4 bedrooms, bath, electricity, garage; 8 minutes to excellent bathing beach; season June 15 to Sept. 4. Box A-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER PROPERTY

ON Sebago Lake, sell or rent, furnished, living room, fireplace, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, bath, screened porch, garage, fuel, boat, electric lights, bathing. L. J. SANGSTER, 79 Hastings St., Portland, Me.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

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BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CAIRO, 15 Charia Amir Hussein, Ghezireh—Very comfortable board residence; English house, excellent cooking, good service, moderate terms; good locality, near Ghezireh Sporting Club.

HOMES WITH ATTENTNON

Sydney, N. S. W.
REST HOME
NORTHWOOD
Lane Cove River — Phone J. 5034

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F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P., A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings, LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND. British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

POST WANTED

HOUSEKEEPER—Just disengaged seeks post; good business house experience; would take post where maid kept; accustomed catering for 80; references. Box M-2681, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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PHILATELIST
Berne, Switzerland. Bahnhofplatz 2. Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas.

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Good Quality, Moderate Prices.

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Evening Gowns, Afternoon Frocks, Children's Frocks and Coats.
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Tel. 554930. — Giro 22578

TECHNISCH BUREAU PAS
Rembrandtkade 4, Ryswyk, Z. H.
Telefoon 116802
Electrische, Sanitair, Radio Apparaten

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MILAN

CASA LUIGI
of LUIGI LOSSANI
Ladies' Hairdresser
Manicure — Permanent Wave "Gallia" — Teinture
Via Carlo Alberto 30, Milan

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"The Oldest and Largest House"
for Coats and Suits
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Soap, Perfumes, Toilet Accessories
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BOLLWERK 15, 3-6 p. m. daily
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BOUCHERIE
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ADOLF LOBSIGER-MATHYS
31 SPITALGASSE 31
TEL. 23.454

Vegetarisches Restaurant
RYFFLIHOF
Neuengasse 30, *First Floor*

BUTCHERS
Metzgerei — Charcuterie
FR. JOSS
GREYERZSTRASSE 24

KÄSERMANN
Kolonialwaren
Grocery
Aegertenstrasse 49 — Tel. 23.539

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
ELECTRIC REQUISITES
Thunstrasse 17 — Tel. 22.331

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TOILET ARTICLES
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 MARKTGASSE 9
Founded 1837 — Tel. 33.308

SWITZERLAND

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SMITH PREMIER
PORTABLE SCHREIBMASCHINEN
A machine for every purpose, from Frs. 215 upwards. 7 models in well-known SMITH PREMIER Quality.
SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITERS
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Bankheim Berne
4 Place du Théâtre
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

Wollenhof a.g.
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRUMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

REFORMHAUS RUPRECHT
THEATERPLATZ 9 — Tel. 36.523
First Class Grocery Store

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

Photo House
AESCHBACHER
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Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

La mode
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for travelling, etc.
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A. v. GUNTEN
Large Assortment in Lamps
Repairs
Beundenfeldstrasse 31 — Tel. 27.499

All Sorts of BOOKS
Obtainable From
A. FRANCKE
Bubenbergplatz 6

Plasterer
and Painting Business
HANS HÄCHLER
Wabernstrasse 16 — Tel. 31.521

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Babies' Carriages — *Push Cars*
Dolls' Carriages
SOEURS MARFURT
BIENNE, RUE CENTRALE 52
à prox. de la Banque Cantonale

EPICERIE
E. PLUSS - STETTLER
Unterer Quai 43
WERNLI BISCUITS

Tschäppät
AU MÉNAGE PRATIQUE
Household and Kitchen Articles
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
KANALGASSE 36

Miss F. M. Bigler
Salon de Coiffure
Nidaugasse 28

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

W. BERTRAND
PAPETIER
RUE DU RHÔNE 92

W. DANZ
JEWELLERY — SILVERWARE
WATCHES
GALERIES CENTRALES

MOLLARD & DELPHIN
Tapisseries de Style
OUVRAGES DE DAMES
NEEDLEWORK
Corraterie 5 — Tel. 41.134

Robes and Manteaux
Mlle. JEANNE ARNAUD
Rue Verdaine 7 — Tel. 42.571

SCHEURER S.A.
Best Quality Shoes
Ready-made and to order.
Speciality of "BALLY LUXE"
(Exclusive Models) — 3 Rue du Rhône

FELIX BADEL & CIE S.A.
ELECTRICITE
4 Place du Molard

TAPISSIER - DECORATEUR
(Upholsterer-Decorator)
Meubles Literie Rideaux
4 Rue Liotard — Tel. 32.328

SWITZERLAND

INTERLAKEN

Before you shop
see our large assortment of
SPORTS SHOES, BOXCALF and NEATS LEATHER BOOTS
First Swiss Quality at low prices.
Wwe. MÜHLEMANN, Marktgasse

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COAL COKE WOOD
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MODE MASCULINE
Ch. Hort — Petit-Chêne 28

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Materials Made to Order
MMES. FERRARI & THIEBAUD
Le Maupas 38 — Tel. 23435

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MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
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CANNED GOODS

NEUCHATEL

MELLES R. & M. CORNAZ
SALON DE MODES
rue du Seyon 3, 1st Floor. Tel. 1815
Beautiful Selections of Hats

BOOKS, STATIONERY
Mme. Sandoz-Mollet
rue du Seyon 2 — Tel. 18.04

FUEL
OF ALL KINDS
REBER FRERES
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ST. GALLEN

Immer das Neueste
in Silk and Wool
STEIGER-BIRENSTIHL & Co.
Multergasse - Marktgasse

ZURICH

JOSEPH KURZ
Damen—COIFFEUR—Herren
Spezialist im Hennefärben
Ondulieren - Ohlmassagen
HAIRDRESSING
Zurich - Seefeldstrasse 52 — Tel. 27.432

CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE
Prop. S. Maurer
TEA-ROOM
Urianiastrasse-Lintheschergasse

SPORTHAUS
HONOLD
Schaffhauserstrasse 358
Zürich - Oelikon — Alle Sport-Artikel

MANICURE
Work done at ladies' houses only.
ELSA KAST
Phone 44.830 — Zürich, Mühlebachstrasse 68

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
Your
FURNISHING REQUIREMENTS
are well catered for at
CLEGHORNS
CAPETOWN, DURBAN, PORT ELIZABETH, *also trading as* BLINMANS, JOHANNESBURG
Special Quotations for Institutes, Municipalities, Hotels, Boarding Houses, etc. Also Free advice given by our experts.
Meet Your Friends in
CLEGHORNS CAFÉ
Phone 5-1648 — Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock

The Model
Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers
Quality + Service

YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES (PROP.) LTD.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN ST. — Phone 2-3341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.
CHIVERS PRODUCTS

133 LONGMARKET STREET
Opposite Fletcher's Cake Department
"VANITY FAYRE"
Ladies' High-Class Hair-dressing Establishment. WE SPECIALISE IN PERMANENT WAVING and guarantee results. Expert attendance by fully qualified assistants. Tel. 2-4249

LEDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns and dainty Underwear go to LEDOR, 2nd floor, Remington Buildings, 96 St. George's St. Tel. 2.1253.
P. S.—We renovate and remodel Hats and Frocks to look like new at very reasonable prices.

DURBAN

"TALANA" FLORIST
Fresh Cut Flowers Daily.
Bouquets, etc., a Speciality
Kirchhoff's Seeds For Sale
Yorkshire House, 362 Smith St. Phone 46834

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
Home Furnishers
513-515 West St. — Phone 3299 central

SOUTH BRITISH
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Fire — Marine — Motor Car
All Classes of Insurance.
South British Building—347 Smith Street
P. O. Box 190 — Telephone 314
Agent: Mr. W. A. Burnham

PHONE 2482
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear. Right up-to-date in all men's apparel.
Moderately Priced
376 WEST ST. — Phone 1932

JOHANNESBURG

PROVINCIAL BUILDING SOCIETY of SOUTH AFRICA
Head Office: DURBAN
Savings Accounts
Fixed Deposits
5½% Redeemable Shares 5½%
Dividends paid half yearly
CONTRIBUTING SHARES
10/- to £2.0.0 monthly
Ultimate Value £50
Secretaries:
J. H. ISAACS & CO.
103 Commissioner St., JOHANNESBURG
And at:
351 Pretoria Street, PRETORIA

Geen & Richard's
for
BEDROOM SUITES
OFFICE FURNITURE
CARPETS and RUGS
LINOLEUMS
FURNISHING FABRICS
VI-SPRING MATTRESSES
126 MARKET STREET

McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
For QUALITY Goods at Popular Prices
Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters and Tailors
44 RISSIK STREET

Better Value in Footwear
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store.
Only Address:
SLATER, JONES & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Sacke's Buildings, 25 JOUBERT STREET

Marie Lynch & Co.
LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS
Carlton Hotel Buildings
P. O. Box 2632 — Eloff Street

INSURANCE
of all kinds
See L. FRANCK, P. O. Box 337
Phone 33-4622
6, Midland House, Fox and Rissik Sts.

R. V. WELLS
Where you get the best
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
and Pay Less
President and Von Brandis Sts. Phone 6655

Greaves for Gifts
JEWELLERS
Heath's Bldgs., Pritchard St.

O. K. BAZAARS
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON
also
"JUNE"
60 Von Brandis Street

ADIE AND CO.
Ladies Outfitters
LATEST STYLES
Moderate Prices
Corner Jeppe & Joubert Streets

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of INSURANCE
LONDON and SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
10-11 Commercial Exchange Buildings, Main Street, JOHANNESBURG
BLOEMFONTEIN BOX 583
PORT ELIZABETH BOX 2
EAST LONDON BOX 62
The Northern Assurance Company Limited

FAIRHAVEN
"Your Comfort our Consideration"
7 minutes from centre of City
Superior accommodation (full or partial). Delightful gardens, tennis, lockup garages. Guests met on request. Phone 66165
Charlton Terrace.

MASTERSON & CO.
GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
c/r Main and Browning Streets
Phone 24 2248 — Jeppestown

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

GOODRICH TYRES

are known the world over for their supremacy
Buy your next Goodrich Tyres from us. All stocks hold Maker's full guarantee and are new and fresh. Our prices are competitive with any in the UNION. Railage paid to any Station in South Africa.
Brenners' Garage
89-91 RISSIK STREET

PIETERMARITZBURG

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear for all. The World's Best Makes Stocked.
235 Longmarket St. (opp. G. P. O.) Ph. 3168

The American Stores
for China, Crockery, Glassware and Hardware
140 CHURCH STREET — Phone 3813

AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE

Established 1885
Overells
(PTY) LIMITED.
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS (PTY) LTD.
The Valley - BRISBANE
We Stock BEDGGOOD SHOES

Nordic Sales & Service Station
604-606 ANN STREET VALLEY
Opp. Stewart & Lloyds
C. Pedersen, *Proprietor*
Car & Motor Cycle Repairs
All work guaranteed and charges reasonable.
Leading Petrols and Oils stocked.

Ye Printery in Ye Suburbs
RALLINGS & RALLINGS
Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders
Ipswich Road, Annerley, S. Brisbane

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Central 1945, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.

A.V. SCHOBER
JEWELLERY AND SILVER PLATE OF QUALITY
ELIZABETH HOUSE
340 LITTLE COLLINS ST.
MELBOURNE. CENT 6449

A HOME brings peace to you and yours
Your needs supplied
Phone U4730
see the reliable licensed agent
HOUSES, LAND, INSURANCES
PEL. PODMORE FREI
291 TOORONGA RD. MALVERN S.E.6

Associated Nurseries Pty. Ltd.
Only Address
366 ST. KILDA RD.
Near Christian Science church
PLEASE NOTE
New Telephone No. M 3204

MIDDLE BRIGHTON
THE GIFT SHOP
PICTURES, POTTERY, NOVELTIES — and LENDING LIBRARY
MRS. BURLINSON
53 CHURCH ST.
MIDDLE BRIGHTON
X 3281

TYPING
General - Duplicating
Illustrated
Miss E. M. Tapner
20 Queen Street, Melbourne
TEL. C 11489

PARRAMATTA

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone: U. W. 9729

For all Trades The Farm & Home
Phone U.W. 2234
Spooners Service Stores
37 GEORGE ST. PARRAMATTA
Paint Brushes Electric Supplies Crockery
GLASSWARE

SYDNEY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call YU 1244, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
83 FAIRLIGHT STREET, NANLY
9 to 6 daily except Saturday
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.

Hillcrest Laundry Ltd.
RENNY LANE
PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service, Personal and Household.
Specialist in Dress Shirts
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F1502

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS, LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering Castings
M.-W.-1278

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
of London
Fire and Marine Funds exceed £60,000,000
Pitt and Hunter Street, Sydney

Typing and Duplicating Service
Circulars, Manuscript, Reports, etc.
MISS BETTY FRENCH
Grd. Floor, 23 Martin Place — Tel. BW 6368

J. TOCOVENKO
F. I. O. by Exam.
OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN
76 Pitt Street, Sydney
Second Floor — Phone B. 2652

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY (Continued)

ANTHONY HORDERNS'
FOR EVERYTHING AT THEIR FAMOUS LOW PRICES

"The Senior Store," Sydney

KINGS CROSS STORES
64 DARLINGHURST ROAD
HIGH GRADE GROCERY
ANDREW FISH
F. 3460. For instant service let us ring you for your order.
We deliver all eastern suburbs.
Underwood Deviled Ham

For Picnics and School Lunches

Quality Inn
Soda Fountain — Coffee Shop
good food ··· smart service
popular prices
Ray F. Lancaster — proprietor
108 King St.

L. M. Oldfield
Trained Corsetiere
Individual Corsetry
102a Hunter St
A corset for every figure.
Phone B. 5260

Electrical Contracting and Repairs
Builders' and Painters' Supplies
If it concerns the HOME, ask US.
Crockery — Starr's SERVICE STORE — Delivery
Glassware — Service
Kitchenware — Phone
337 Parramatta Road, Leichhardt — Pet. 381

W.A. WARD & Co
FAMILY BUTCHERS
252 VICTORIA STREET
KING'S CROSS (Top of William Street)
Telephone F 3030 — SYDNEY, N. S. W.
Fresh Rabbits Daily
All kinds of Poultry and Game in season.
Established 1880 — NO BRANCHES

EDWARD FAY Ltd.

SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, Central Square
George Street West, Broadway, Newtown and Parramatta

NOCK & KIRBY
repair any metal article or electrical appliance that may be broken, out of order, or requiring an overhaul, thus giving it a new lease of life. No job too small.
417-421 also 188-194a George St., Sydney

Robin
Small Girls' and Boys' Frocks, Suits, Coats and Hats—Baby Wear—Hosiery—Lingerie
105 Elizabeth St., Sydney
(Between King and Market Streets)
Phone: MA 1126

SINGLETON'S
Cleaning Contracting
SERVICE
THEATRES — OFFICES
RESIDENCES
Speciality—Carpet Shampooing
With or without removal.
SYDNEY B3783 — MELBOURNE F5618

LUCELLE FELTON
Millinery Salon
161 KING STREET
Between Elizabeth and Castlereagh Sts.
RENOVATIONS A SPECIALTY
Phone M. A. 2442

FOR SERVICE AND SATISFACTION IN PRINTING
A·E·RICHARDS
17A PITT ST., SYDNEY
(NEAR QUAY) — PHONE B 4447

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 GEORGE ST., opp. Margaret St. SYDNEY

Insure with an Australian Company
THE VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
33 Pitt Street, Sydney

MISS DUNN M3925
FULLER'S BUILDING
LADIES HAIRDRESSER
KING AND ELIZABETH ST.

Multigraphing — Typewriting
Addressing, Duplicating
Direct Mail Advertising
MISS TWYFORD
Kemble Building, 9th Floor
Margaret St., Sydney — Tel. B-5489

HONEYMAN PRESS
Art and Commercial
PRINTERS
Lyceum House 214 Pitt St. Ph.: M. A. 8618

SEE NEXT PAGE

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY (Continued)

The HOOVER

It Beats As It Sweeps As It Cleans

Authorized Distributors in All States

JOHN S. DRYSDALE
State Building, Market Street
SYDNEY, N. S. W.
Sole Australian Agent

Australia's Finest Store!

DAVID JONES'

Australia's most modern Department Store — the Store that serves over 4 million people annually, and in whose Restaurants almost 1½ million people are served with Lunch or Morning or Afternoon Tea each year.

SYDNEY CASTLEREAGH, ELIZABETH or MARKET STS.

STUDEBAKER
Distributors for N. S. W.
SNEDDONS MOTORS, Ltd.
258-262 Castle Reach Street

Service Station	TELEPHONES
PARRAMATTA RD. Nr. Missenden Rd. CAMPERDOWN	Office } M 4237 Sales } 2 lines Service L 2781

Gourlay Bros.
LIMITED
Furniture Warehousemen Removalists and Storage Specialists
Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion
MILLER STREET
NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

GULBRANSEN
Radios, Phono-Radios
Registering Pianos
Commercial Refrigerators
WESTINGHOUSE
Domestic Electric Refrigerators
E. F. Wilks & Co., Ltd.
124 CASTLEREAGH STREET

Miss Nathalie Rosenwax
(Late of London)
Voice Production, Singing
(Lamperti Vocal Method)
Diction, Dramatic Art
Adult Class for Ballroom Dancing, Juvenile Class Saturday Morning
THE OPPORTUNE CLUB
327 George Street Phone B. 1968

F. S. Burford & Son
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CUT GLASS
OTHER GIFTS
Watch and Jewellery Repair Service
112 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY
Near David Jones Phone M. A. 4926

Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
The Oldest Jewellery House in Sydney
23 and 25 HUNTER STREET
Our comprehensive stock includes a beautiful collection of Black Opals and other Australian Gems.

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
Corner Pitt and Market St.
OPPOSITE FARMERS

PHOTO-ENGRAVING ART COMPANY LIMITED
Half-Tone and Colour-Plate Specialists
CENTRAL BUILDINGS 89 WILLIAM ST SYDNEY N.S.W.
Telephone F1151 three lines

Miss Levenberg Millinery Salon
Specializing in Large Head Fittings and Renovations.
SHOP 21, 3RD PROMENADE
State Shopping Block
Market Street, Sydney Tel. M. 3946

TELEPHONE MA 2507
MADEMOISELLE CLERC
EXCLUSIVE DESIGNER
Robes et Manteaux
St. James Buildings, 107-9 Elizabeth Street SYDNEY

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY (Continued)

Are You About to Travel?
To those who contemplate a trip abroad and wish to be relieved of the worry of their business affairs whilst absent, attention is directed to the favourable services offered by this company in managing all classes of property.
Full particulars on application
Permanent Trustee Co. of N. S. W. Ltd.
25 O'CONNELL STREET, SYDNEY

Max Factor's
COSMETICS
Individual Color Harmony
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE SYDNEY

Where Quality and Low Prices Combine
HORDERN BROS.
Pitt and George Streets, Sydney
Our Moderate Charges for Hosiery Repairs
Single Run 1d. inch—Minimum 6d.

Poullars'
Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

NEW ZEALAND

CHRISTCHURCH

HAYS LTD QUALITY GOODS LOW PRICES HELPFUL SERVICE GLOUCESTER ST CH.CH.

ELOCUTION and DRAMATIC ART
BALLROOM DANCING
NAARE HOOPER, L. T. C. L.
242 Fitzgerald Avenue

MacDUFFS (Christchurch) Ltd.
109 CASHEL STREET
THE HOUSE FOR EVERYTHING
We stock Hardware, Crockery, Stationery and All Household Requisites.
We mail orders. Lead on MacDuffs!

Herbert Shoe Company
Stock LOTUS and DELTA Shoes to fit all feet.
131 Cashel Street Phone 31-237

WELLINGTON

IN THE LEAD
for Fashion Goods
Furnishings and Household Drapery Values
LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Smart Hand Bags! Travelling Goods!
For anything in leather or fibre visit Wellington Headquarters. We sell QUALITY goods at the price of the commonplace.
NASH'S
only address
133-135 Cuba St., Wellington, N. Z.
No Branch Shops

HOPE BROS. Ltd.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
25 PANAMA ST. 27 COURTENAY PLACE

FERGUSON & OSBORN
LIMITED
Booksellers and Stationers
Printers and Bookbinders
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography.
202 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

COLLIE'S
for
Furniture and Furnishings
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

MACDUFFS Ltd.
80 Cuba Street and Corner Cuba and Vivian Street, Wellington; also 109 Cashel Street, Christchurch
The noted lowpriced stores with the high quality goods. Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware. Household Hardware Toilet Requisites Stationery and Fancy Goods

"The House That Value Built"
26 Departments Supply Your Needs—
Fashions, Fabrics, Linens, Blankets, Furnishings and a Real Men's Store.
JAMES SMITH Ltd.
WELLINGTON

Kelvin Service Station Ltd.
Specialising in Washing, Greasing, Changing Oil, Batteries, Tyres, Auto-Electrical and Mechanical Repairs.
All Petrol and Oils
Cr. Bolton Street and The Terrace
Phone 44-616

Daily Features

With the Inventors

Electric Lawnmower

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

R. R. SMITH of Macon, Ga., has made the schoolboy's dream come true—a lawn mower that practically runs itself. (U. S. Patent No. 1954579.) It is equipped with an electric motor, and the cord (any length you like, of course) may be attached to a socket in the house or garage. Strange that no one had thought of applying the simplicity of vacuum cleaning to a lawn mower before!

In Lighter Vein

Looked Rather Impressive

Don't feel too highly flattered when someone asks for your John Hancock. A movie actress reports that one day she was solicited for her autograph by two small boys.

"Do you know who I am?" she asked them.

"No'm," the older boy answered, "but we thought we could find out this way."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Tummy Letters

The primary teacher was helping the children to tell the difference between the letters "d" and "b."

"Johnnie, how can we tell these letters apart?" asked the instructor.

"Well," answered the lad, "one has its stomach in the front and the other has it in the back."

Arbiter of Style

Wife (trying on spring hat): "Do you like this turned down, dear?"

Husband: "How much is it?"

Wife: "Eleven dollars."

Husband: "Yes, turn it down."—*Capper's Weekly.*

Works Both Ways

Mother (at 7 o'clock in the evening): "Come, Ethel, it is bedtime. All the little birds have gone to sleep in their nests."

Ethel (at 5 o'clock next morning): "Come, mamma, it is time to get up. All the little birds are up, and the mamma birds, too."—*Toronto Globe.*

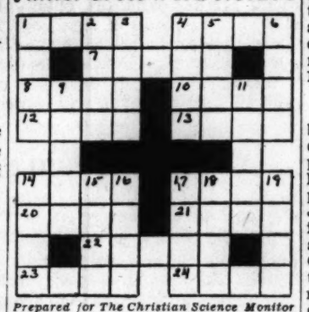
The Dessert First

"I think I'll go on a literary diet," said Mr. Primm.

"Fine," nodded Mrs. Primm. "Then you can give me the newspaper—that is, all but the editorial page, dear."

"Just a minute, just a minute," said Primm. "Wait till I finish the comics."

Junior Cross-Word No. 178



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

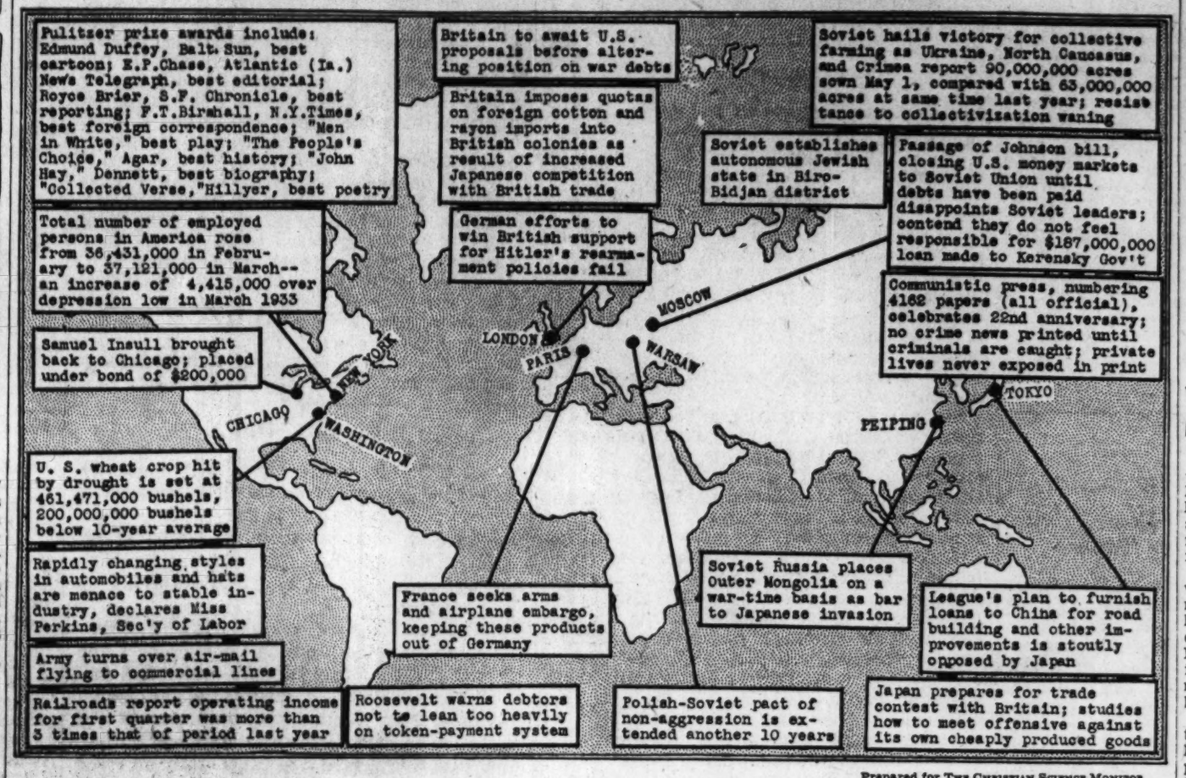
1—Ditch.
4—Firmly fixed.
7—To utter a sudden and loud cry.
8—To run away from.
10—City in central New York.
12—Froth.
13—Hasten.
14—Imaginary giant.
17—Scrutinize.
20—Tidy.
21—Healthy.
22—Eminent.
23—Affix a signature to.
24—Fare.

Down

1—Soft, thick cover to protect hands from cold.
2—At sea.
3—Pronoun.
4—Paltry.
5—At the top.
6—Row.
9—Small or temporary dwelling house.
11—Pertaining to a wall.
14—An obligation.
15—Sounded vibrantly.
16—English college for boys.
17—Molt.
18—Mohammedan judge.
19—Nearest.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Pulitzer prize awards include: Edmund Duffey, Balt. Sun, best cartoon; E.P.Chase, Atlantic (Ia.) News Telegraph, best editorial; Royce Brier, S.F. Chronicle, best reporting; F.T.Birmhall, N.Y.Times, best foreign correspondence; "Men in White," best play; "The People's Choice," Agar, best history; "John Hay," Dennett, best biography; "Collected Verse," Hillyer, best poetry
Britain to await U.S. proposals before altering position on war debts
Britain imposes quotas on foreign cotton and rayon imports into British colonies as result of increased Japanese competition with British trade
German efforts to win British support for Hitler's rearmament policies fail
Soviet hails victory for collective farming as Ukraine, North Caucasus, and Crimea report 90,000,000 acres sown May 1, compared with 83,000,000 acres at same time last year; resistance to collectivization waning
Soviet establishes autonomous Jewish state in Biro-Bidjan district
Passage of Johnson bill, closing U.S. money markets to Soviet Union until debts have been paid disappoints Soviet leaders; contend they do not feel responsible for $187,000,000 loan made to Kerensky Gov't
Communistic press, numbering 4162 papers (all official), celebrates 22nd anniversary; no crime news printed until criminals are caught; private lives never exposed in print
Total number of employed persons in America rose from 36,431,000 in February to 37,121,000 in March—an increase of 4,415,000 over depression low in March 1933
Samuel Insull brought back to Chicago; placed under bond of $200,000
U. S. wheat crop hit by drought is set at 461,471,000 bushels, 200,000,000 bushels below 10-year average
Rapidly changing styles in automobiles and hats are menace to stable industry, declares Miss Perkins, Sec'y of Labor
Army turns over air-mail flying to commercial lines
Railroads report operating income for first quarter was more than 3 times that of period last year
Roosevelt warns debtors not to lean too heavily on token-payment system
France seeks arms and airplane embargo, keeping these products out of Germany
Soviet Russia places Outer Mongolia on a war-time basis as bar to Japanese invasion
Polish-Soviet pact of non-aggression is extended another 10 years
League's plan to furnish loans to China for road building and other improvements is stoutly opposed by Japan
Japan prepares for trade contest with Britain; studies how to meet offensive against its own cheaply produced goods
NEW YORK
CHICAGO
WASHINGTON
LONDON
PARIS
MOSCOW
WARSAW
PEIPING
TOKYO

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Press Clippings

A FRIEND of mine has a very well-paying hobby. She realized that at the time of a wedding there is so very much to do and think about that newspaper stories about the wedding are usually overlooked or go unclipped. So this friend clips all the stories about the parties before the actual wedding, pictures and everything pertaining to the wedding. She sends these to the bride's family with a note explaining her hobby, and explaining that a remittance of whatever they wished might be returned. The family is so thankful for these that she usually receives a substantial return. Geraldine R.

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

That the graduate of a school of journalism lacks a sense of values; that he is loath to go back to reporting after schooling in work that borders on executive direction; and that the graduate, while only a novice, often expects to begin at the top rather than somewhere near the bottom of the ladder: these are among the criticisms of the product of American schools of journalism made by Edward H. Butler, of the Buffalo Evening News.

What is a newspaper? "There are business papers, agricultural papers, conservative papers, sensational papers, news papers, views papers, hobby papers, snobby papers, picture papers, and tabloids," says R. W. Jones, associate professor of journalism, University of Washington, in a recent issue of the American Press. Ought not our homes and schools to teach young people to select and read newspapers wisely and with discrimination?

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

322

Having sat through the
main part of the speech,
the lecturer releived
us quite a good deal
when he finally came
to his conclusion to the
effect that along the
untrodden path of the
future we look back on
the footprints of a
vanished hand

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

ADVICE is like snow; the softer it falls, the longer it dwells upon, and the deeper it sinks into the mind.—COLERIDGE.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Women and Their Carfare

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THERE runneth through the City wherein I reside, a System of Trolley Cars, and there be those wherein one shall Pay as he Entereth, and some there be of the Other Kind. And I was riding in one of the Other Kind. And over against where I sat were Two Women.

And as they entered, they began both of them Diving deep, each one of them into her Bag, to find her Purse, or to Appear to be Trying to Find it. And as they Dove, each into her own Bag, thus they spake one to another, saying, Let me pay, I pray thee; Nay, but thou shalt let me pay; I am sure thou didst pay the last time; It is my Turn.

And with many such words spake they one to another.

But they found neither of them her Purse.

So they Dove both of them, and talked fast, saying, Let me pay.

And one of them ceased to Dive, but spake unto the other, saying, Oh well, thou mayest pay, and I will pay the next time.

And the other one was Disappointed, for that was what she had intended to say, but the first one Beat Her To It.

Then the one who had been permitted to pay quickly found her purse, and it was Very Small and Very Flat. And she opened it, and took out One Lone Nickel. And she began with a Very Red Face to say, I have enough for Myself; I have not enough for Both of Us.

Then the first also grew Red in the Face, and she also found her Purse without any more Deep Diving, and she also produced a Nickel.

And they paid each of them Her Own Fare. And there came a Coldness over the Meeting. . . .

And when I had gone to mine own house, I told this Event to Keturah.

And Keturah said, Wherefore shouldest thou delight in beholding the follies of women? Have men no follies?

And I held my peace.

Crystal Gazing

Photographing a Party of 12—Count Them—at Close Range Seemed a Difficult Job Until T. J. Bones, Portland, Ore., Came Across the Huge Crystal Ball in Lambert Gardens. A Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB is Cheerfully Awarded.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Balaam

BALAAM, the son of Beor, came from a place named Pethor, which is said to have been situated to the northeast of Palestine, near the Euphrates (cf. Num. 22:5). His fame must have been considerable, for Balak, King of Moab, sent for him to curse the children of Israel, evidently hoping that thereafter the Moabite army could easily defeat the Hebrews.

But despite the enchantments (Num. 24:1) and divination (22:7) which Balaam had been accusomed to use, he found himself impelled to bless, not curse, the Israelites (23:8). He discovered that his magical arts were powerless to reverse God's plan (23:19); moreover he said, "He hath blessed; and I cannot reverse it" (vs. 20). So again and again he gave his blessing to the Hebrew host, till at length Balak gave up any attempt to prosecute the campaign (24:25).

For the Scrapbook

Words of the Wise

We can hardly hate anyone that we know.—*Hazlitt.*

Humility is the true cure for many a needless heartache.—*Helps.*

Who shuts his hand, hath lost his gold;
Who opens it, hath it twice told.
—*Herbert.*

Leisure is time for doing something useful.—*Howe.*

As keys do open chests,
So letters open breasts.
—*Howell.*

To be prejudiced is always to be weak.—*Johnson.*

Pride is at the bottom of all great mistakes.—*Ruskin.*

God never imposes a duty without giving time to do it.—*Ruskin.*

Life is to be fortified by many friendships.—*Sydney Smith.*

Daily Anecdote

Patriotic Hatter

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the second visit of General Lafayette to the United States, when all classes of citizens were eager to testify to the respect and gratitude which they felt for the general of the Revolutionary Army, a hatter in New York sent him a hat of the best American manufacture.

Lafayette's son was so pleased with it that he ordered another for himself. It was readily furnished, but when his servant offered money, it was refused. "Tell your master," said the hatter, "that all the hats I can furnish the Lafayette family were amply paid for 40 years ago."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Pep

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

THE new home which a large black cat had selected was with a widow and her son, a place where animals always received a loving welcome. How well "Pep," as he was afterward called, appreciated this love and care, and the manner in which he repaid it, is set forth in the following narrative:

During the World War the son was called to the colors, leaving his mother alone with the cat. The home was situated in a part of the city often frequented by prowlers. Every night at about 10:30 the cat insisted upon being put out, no matter how bad the weather might be.

One evening when callers took their departure, Pep, as usual, was let out; and the front door, as supposed, was securely fastened. About 1 a. m. the mistress was awakened from a sound sleep. There by her bedside, with his paws on her pillow, stood Pep, meowing.

As she did not at once arise, the cat walked to the bedroom door and continued his meowing. Feeling that something was wrong, the woman got up—and found the front door wide open. A wind had blown open the seemingly fast closed door.

The cat in his nightly patrol had found the door ajar, and presumably sensing this to be very unusual, had notified his mistress as a faithful sentinel would do.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Corinthians—The *o* is as in obey.

"And I"—Avoid *an die.*

Watered, watereth — *Wau-*, not *wat-.*

Neither — American usage favors the long *e* sound; in Britain the long *i* is common. This applies also to "either."

Cursed (Jer. 17:5)—Two syllables.

Parched (Jer. 17:6) — Unlike "cursed" and "blessed," which have through long use acquired a definite two-syllable pronunciation when used as participial adjectives, this word, both as verb and participial adjective, is sounded as one syllable.

Drought—Rimes with *out.* It is the spelling "drouth" that is rimed with *mouth.*

Fountain—End it *-tin*, not *-tane* or *-'n.*

"Verily, verily" (John 3:3)—Read with conviction, observing the comma pause, as you would if it were expressed "Surely, in very truth." Tossing it off as you would "twinkle twinkle" or "jingle jingle" is flippant.

Bartimæus — *Bahr - tih - mee' - us* (secondary stress on first syllable).

Timæus—Long *i*, *Ti-mee'-us.*

Victory, history, theory—*O* as in obey.

Frailty—Two syllables.

Correlated — The publishers of Webster's write us: "'Correlated' is now generally pronounced *cor'-re-late-ed* (*o* circumflex as in orb, first *e* as in create, *a* as in ace; secondary stress on first syllable.)" This might well take precedence over the diacritical marks in your dictionary. (The short *o* in "correlate" and "correlated" becomes circumflex.)

Corporeal—The first *o* now is given circumflex quality; the second is long.

Erring, error — Discriminate; *ur'-ing, ehr'-er.*

Stratum—Long *a.*

Every—Three syllables.

Tenacity—*E* as in create.

Brevities

Boston Globe: After all, we spent $23,000,000,000 to win the World War and it would be worth as much more to win the depression.

San Diego Union: Perhaps it will be comforting to remember that we are purchasing a recovery, now, instead of just paying for a depression.

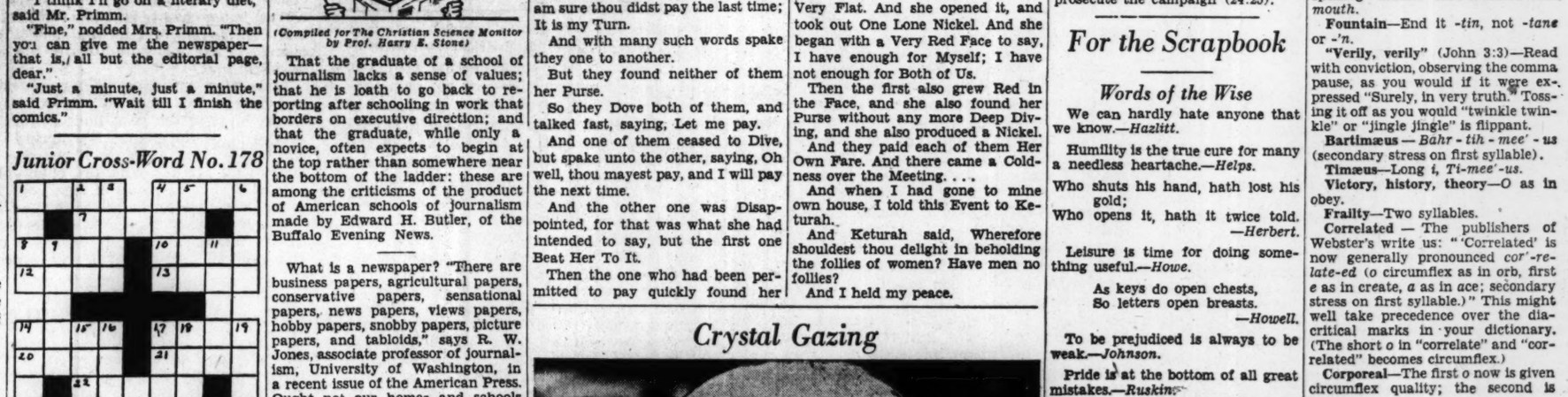
Border Cities Star: A bank balance is described by a writer as "the spare tire of family finance." That's probably why, when the balance gets big enough, there's usually a blowout.

Dallas Morning News: Fashionist reports that 1934 men's suits will be streamlined. If we own one it will have to be on account of the banks.

Humorist: The latest type of alarm clock is scarcely any larger than a wrist-watch. One of these ought to last its owner a lifetime. In the uncertain light of dawn it is very difficult to score a direct hit on the timepiece with a shoe.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—The New Champion

By CARMACK


I used to think I was a pretty frisky pup—
But today Tiddlywinks joined Togo and me in a frolic, and we raced and romped and rolled around to beat the band—
And finally Togo wagged that he had enough—
So Tiddlewinks and I went on without him—
But at last I was panting like a steam engine and had to stop, so I guess Tiddlywinks can now consider himself the friskiest pup in the neighborhood!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1934

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Cutting Judicial Red Tape

WHY is American criminal law frequently so filled with technicalities that the trial of a case more closely resembles a game of skill than the pursuit of justice? The answer very largely is that rigid methods of court procedure have been prescribed by legislative bodies, whether by Congress or the respective forty-eight states.

A judge might like to cut through these rigid rules and red tape, but the procedure has been laid down, the edict has gone forth, and his hands are bound. Now a beginning has been made to make procedure in criminal cases more pliant and flexible. It is a reform movement that probably every lawyer understands, but that is outside the ken of most laymen. Mr. Chief Justice Hughes referred to it with keen interest in his address just given before the American Law Institute. It is only the start of the experiment, but if it is successful it will have a profound effect on the trial of every criminal case throughout the country.

In brief, Congress has given the Supreme Court a limited authority to prescribe rules of procedure in criminal cases for all federal courts. This authority extends over only the final part of a trial, after verdict has been rendered. Rules just promulgated by the high court give indication that the long delays involved in appeals from one court to another will be drastically reduced. Federal courts have not been so lax in this matter as state courts, but even so there has been wide room for reform.

The matter, however, far transcends this immediate step. Some years ago procedure in equity had become so hopelessly involved that the Supreme Court was called in as a last resort. It was given authority to make its own rules of procedure in equity for all federal courts. A prompt simplification and speeding up of justice was the result. Now a section of the criminal trial has been brought under the same authority. Meanwhile pressure has steadily increased to give the Supreme Court rule-making authority in all civil cases.

As this opportunity is given the federal courts to put their own house in order, the tendency is to grant similar privilege to state courts. It might be said in passing that the courts of other English-speaking countries possess the full rule-making power in civil actions, while procedure in criminal cases is far more flexible than in America. The "technicality" hardly exists in English courts, largely because English judges have authority to stamp it out.

Thus, almost unbeknown to the public, an extraordinarily interesting experiment has been launched in the American judicial scheme of things, and informed observers will watch its effect with keen interest. With increased authority, a greater need for judges of high caliber is demanded. The key to speedy justice in England is not only wide power, but good judges. The new system will not work in the United States if judges remain in politics, as happens in too many jurisdictions where they are elected, instead of being appointed, as in England and in New England.

Timely Help for Cuba

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has signed the Costigan-Jones Act, and the long, eagerly awaited economic assistance to Cuba has begun to materialize. Quotas and lower tariffs, the two outstanding demands of Cubans, and their two greatest needs if their sugar trade is to be improved, are assured by this battle-scarred bill. Some of the beneficial effects of this bill have been felt in anticipation, but the general improvement of Cuban life can come only after a more or less long period of readjustment to this very real New Deal. When economic conditions in the island begin to reflect the consequences of an assured market and of a better price, there will come the definitive test as to whether or not a social revolution has occurred in Cuba.

The present Administration in Washington, as Ernest K. Lindley of the New York Herald Tribune points out, has completed a circle which began under President Coolidge in 1923 and 1924. At that time a survey of the whole sugar situation revealed a condition similar to the one which Mr. Roosevelt's fact finders reported. It is fortunate that this elementary act of justice with respect to Cuba can be shared by both American parties, and it is to be hoped that the American sugar interests which may feel aggrieved with the settlement will soon realize that the solution provided by the Costigan-Jones measure may prove to be a boon to them, too, even if not apparent for the moment.

Signature of the bill at this time is most opportune. President Mendieta has had to resort to extreme measures to keep the lid from blowing off. Not only his Government but the American Embassy and the State Department of the United States have come in for vehemently vocal criticism in the last few weeks. Because the conditions which underlie the present situation are of long standing, it would be sanguine to look for any immediate change. Economically things in Cuba are bound to improve, and with their betterment the political, social and racial questions can be handled more calmly and intelligently.

Wheat Imponderables

THOSE who arrogate to themselves the job of "controlling" agriculture are now face to face with a cosmic rebuke in the shape of a severe drought in the American wheat belt. The news has been hidden away in the financial pages for several days. Now the Government has been compelled to take notice of it, and the Department of Agriculture, in its latest report, reduces the April 1 estimate of the winter wheat crop by no less than 40,000,000 bushels, and says that the spring wheat crop may be damaged to the extent of 60,000,000 bushels. This total decline of 100,000,000 bushels is equivalent to around 12 per cent of a normal year's crop.

Such a drop in production might be serious in more normal times. The United States normally consumes 700,000,000 bushels. With the 1934 crop now estimated at 635,000,000 bushels, a shortage seems to be indicated. But that would take into account only current production and normal consumption. In point of fact, the United States still has a heavy carryover, estimated at 250,000,000 bushels, so there is ample and to spare. Of course the estimate of the year's crop is still highly tentative. If the drought continues, a shortage might develop. The chances, according to the AAA, are "one in twenty," but, even in that unlikely event, there would be no cause for alarm, as other regions, which also have their carryovers but no drought, would be glad, indeed, to market their surplus in the United States.

The possibility of a smaller crop than is even now envisaged must be ever-present as long as the drought lasts. Deficiency of moisture at this time of the year is catastrophic. It is by far the greatest single factor which causes loss from normal crop yields. At this time winter wheat is in the last growing stage preparatory to harvest. During the winter, when the plant is dormant, and in early spring, when the air is cool and the plant small, very little moisture is needed to maintain vitality. But moisture is absolutely essential when, as at present, the weather is warm and growth is in process of its last stimulation. Moisture is even more necessary in developing early vitality in the spring seeds. A good deal of planting has already taken place, particularly in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, but what the drought has not impoverished, the dust storms blowing across to Iowa have scattered. Prospects are thus singularly dependent upon rain this month, and sufficient damage has been done already to be responsible for the description of the present drought as the worst since 1894.

Could any mortal have foreseen such an event a month ago? None at all. In fact, the United States was talking about its embarrassment of wheat riches, and, in consequence, the price was falling. Secretary Henry A. Wallace was anticipating that the price would soon be falling another 20 cents until it came down to the world level. Then, he thought, the American surplus could be channeled to foreign markets, and the farmer could have the processing tax increased so as to make up for the lower price. In less than a month the entire picture has been changed. As a result of the drought the price has rallied, seeking to break through the ceiling imposed by the Government on daily great price variations in the Chicago "pit."

The moral is that in face of such imponderables the work of agricultural planners is puny. A short time ago Nat C. Murray, a Chicago statistician, tabulated the variations in the wheat crop according to both yield and acreage. He found that, in the case of wheat, of the yearly variety of production 70 per cent was due to yield, and 30 per cent to acreage. The acreage control laid down by the AAA was disrupted up till the drought by farm buying of fertilizer to increase yield. Now yield is responding to the mischances of the weather without regard to either farmers' hopes or AAA blue prints. If the drought keeps up, the government agency needed in the farm belt will be the FERA, not the AAA.

A Band of Revolutionary Diehards

IT HAS often been assumed by students of politics that the drift of the "progressive" parties in Great Britain is always toward the Left. It is noted that the old Whigs gave place to the Liberals, the Liberals to the Radicals, and the Radicals to the Labor-Socialists; and what more natural than to assume that the latter will give place to those who lean, like the Independent Labor Party, toward Communism and revolution?

But neither history nor the recent experiences of the Independent Labor Party altogether corroborate that view. Republics were active in the period of Whig ascendancy, but their movement petered out. The inflammatory policy of the Chartists failed to weaken the Liberals in early Victorian times. And it is certainly arguable that the Radicals of the Liberal Party in 1914 were much more "advanced" than most of the members of the growing Labor Party which was to supplant them.

The most extreme of the Socialist organizations in Britain today (outside the Communist Party) has not been augmenting its influence. The I. L. P. has had a checkered career. It was once the favorite organization of the present Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, and was in great measure established by him. It was the most active practical Socialist body in Great Britain, exerting an influence which determined the Socialist character of the country's Labor movement.

After the formation of the first Labor Government it began to be a thorn in the side of the official Labor Party. The time came when Mr. MacDonald felt he had to sever his connection with it. And finally the I. L. P. cut itself off from the Labor Party and proclaimed a policy which some of its own ablest members rejected. One-half of it created the organization known as the Socialist League—to which Sir Stafford Cripps belongs—remaining within the Labor Party. The I. L. P., with a membership reduced to about 15,000, pursues its lonely course. Objects of the I. L. P., as declared at the recent annual conference, are in many respects similar to those of the Communists. They are prepared to use any favorable opportunity to overthrow the capitalist class. They will engage in propaganda for a general strike. They oppose all reform movements likely to bolster up the existing social system. Above all, they aim at promoting a unification of revolutionary forces, and with that end wish to coöperate with all Socialist movements, including Russian Communism, that aim at destroying Capitalism. But they will not sacrifice the right to direct British Socialism in a British way, and the Third International will have nothing to do with them unless they are prepared to submit—as they will not—to the International's dictation.

And so this little body is at once rejected by the main body of British Socialists, and is openly rebuffed by Russian Communists. Extremism has defeated its own ends and has deprived the I. L. P. of half of its membership and much more than half of its influence.

Parents' Day?

ON APRIL 13, exactly one month in advance of May's second Sunday, the Post Office Department began to run off its quarter-billion issue of commemorative Mother's Day stamps. Thus the 1934 observance of Mother's Day, it seems, started a step ahead of all its predecessors.

Mother's Day dates back to 1908, when Philadelphia became, at the behest of a resident, the first city in the world to pay a united and formal homage to the women who had reared children. Miss Anna Jarvis had started the agitation for such a celebration a year earlier, and now this special day is generally observed in the American states.

An international organization has been formed to promote the recognition of the second Sunday in May for motherhood throughout the world. Strange as it may seem, England officially accepted the custom one year ahead of the United States. It was not until 1914 that Congress adopted a resolution acknowledging the "service rendered the United States by the American mother" to be "the greatest source of the country's strength and inspiration."

No one can deny that Mother's Day embodies noble sentiments, and sets a fine example for the expression of gratitude and appreciation in general. But while we are thinking of mother, let us not forget father. There was a Father's Day for a time, but it must have failed for some reason to grip the hearts and imagination of the American people. Perhaps fathers are too prosaic, too busy bread-winning, and possibly insufficiently sentimental; yet they richly deserve recognition. To this end Parents' Day might be substituted for Mother's Day, for then sons and daughters everywhere could visibly attest their devotion and gratitude on May's second Sunday through hearkening to the age-old advice to "honor thy father and thy mother."

Art Vitalized

Book of the Day

ONE of the New Deal's happiest outcomes has been the Public Works of Art Project. Not only were needy artists of talent given temporary small incomes, but an astonished government found itself in possession of pictures, murals and sculpture worth several times the cost. Best of all, the man in the street looked at what his tax money had bought and found it enjoyable. The simple requirement that artists on the relief rolls should concern themselves with American themes had turned the trick. Art had been given back to the common life and it will never be the same again to the layman.

He has but to read Mr. Thomas Craven's newest book (MODERN ART. New York: Simon & Shuster. $3.75) to be in a position to see through æsthetic "mysteries" which he has so often been assured could not be understood by the uninitiated. Mr. Craven declares that much hocus-pocus has come out of the cults of bohemianism, with their too great concern for methods, theories and formulas. No reference back to nature was needed by this industriously produced studio art, for—being separated from life—it fed upon itself.

Lifts Aside Curtain

Mr. Craven lifts aside the curtain that hides glamorous bohemia as he argues that studio existence that is varied chiefly by a round of dubious cafés is unproductive of genuineness of expression. Art in such circumstances ever tends to be repetitive and derivative. "Real art, like thought, is born of turmoil and violence," says Mr. Craven, citing Daumier and Forain. A sure index of authenticity is its manifestation of first-hand experience. As a setting for his argument he discusses the post-impressionists, considers the reasons for art snobbism in America, analyzes the originality of Mr. Frank Lloyd Wright, architect, and of Mr. George Grey Barnard and Mr. Jacob Epstein, sculptors.

"Art is produced by the reciprocal action between experience—the self in contact with environment—and the instruments of expression," to give Mr. Craven's definition. He adds: "When meanings are not derived from life, but are trumped up and affected . . . art is forced into eclecticism."

Service of Modernism

One may recognize the service of modernism in stirring painting out of the decadence into which impressionism fell, and acknowledge the technical contributions or rediscoveries of Cézanne, Van Gogh and Picasso, but there is no reason to swallow whole their imitators, busy with borrowed methods and incompletely understanding the ideas that gave rise to those methods.

To say that few readers will agree with everything Mr. Craven says is to compliment him on his readiness to say what he thinks. He has fewer reservations about Rivera, Orozco, Grosz and Benton than most commentators. But it is well to make clear that these men are in the public eye because their work has a vital social content. E. C. SHERBURNE.

Strawberry Time in Delaware

I AM not afraid to ask questions, and my experience is that most folks like to answer them. So when I turned in a well-worn driveway and saw a scene of activity I just wandered around looking for someone to answer my questions. I saw a long, open shed, of unpainted foot boards, with a wooden floor, but no sides at all. On long benches, made by nailing together some boards, were seated rows of women and some children, all busy, all happy and cheerful. They were working "capping" strawberries, eating some of them—and talking. But I could not ask them any questions, for they spoke a foreign language.

In front of each woman was a crate of thirty-two quarts of strawberries. Gorgeous berries! Large and red and ripe and sweet. Many of the finest ones did not reach the large dish pan after being "capped," but were popped right into their mouths. There were some children working with their mothers, perhaps in "relays," "capping"—and eating—the berries. By working steadily, a woman with an "average" of three children helping, could earn $4 or $5 a day, just sitting on the bench, in the cool shade, pulling the caps off the berries.

I could see the unpainted shacks put up for them by the owner of the "plant." It looked a lot like a summer camp built for persons wanting to "rough it." Firewood had been hauled for them, right up to the little stoves and dutch ovens. A splendid well of drinking water, and electricity for lights, gave them an ideal place to spend a month or so as a vacation from their crowded city life. Boys were playing baseball in a field close by. Some were wading in the creek up the road a piece, and sailing little boats. Sometimes father was there, too, doing the heavy lifting in the shed, and the whole thing made a picture of happiness. The perfect vacation!

It seemed splendid that rural activities should offer such good-paying work and pleasant activity to foreign-born residents of large American cities. It seemed a six-weeks picnic, with plenty of good things to eat for them and profits to the owner of the packing shed, as well as to the local shopkeepers.

* * *

Then I walked across the building, for I still wanted to ask some questions. And I walked clear across to the other side of the story, too!

As I reached the doorway, a tall, thin, gray-haired woman climbed slowly down from the front seat of a very old Model T. She had on a sunbonnet; I had not seen one for thirty years. Her calico dress had been made at least that long ago. Tight-fitting basque, full skirt sewed on to it, tight-fitting sleeves, worn off halfway between wrist and elbow. Her face looked liked leather; as if it had not been shaded by the sunbonnet during long hours of work. Her hands were hard and calloused, with broken nails. Her hair was thin and stringy.

"Good afternoon," I said. "You surely have a load on that car." It was piled high with crates filled with gorgeous strawberries. Other crates were tied on the fenders, and on the top of the load.

"Yas'm, and they are as fine as any berries we've ever had to pick," she said. "But I hear they are paying us only sixty cents a crate for them today. We had 'em all picked 'fore we knowed it."

"Did you pick them yourselves, from your own farm?"

"Yas'm. Me an' the children, and we bought new crates and new cups for 'em. We had such nice berries, but we had to pay fifty cents for the crates and cups to put 'em in. And now I won't have enough to pay for the crate and the cost of geting them here."

Tears filled my eyes, for I knew what picking strawberries was like. Bending all day, and the longest days in the year, hunting for them under the leaves of the plants. Not daring to eat even one of the small ones, for if you do—it takes so long to fill the cup, and the fellow picking gets paid only when he hands in filled cups. The grower gets paid only when he brings in the filled crates.

The worker out in the field, plowing, planting, hoeing the strawberries, is dad, with mother and the children helping. True-blue Americans! Old stock! Descendants of the first settlers, many times, working to pay off interest on mortgages and notes put on to produce the crops. Working every hour that it is light, with no thought of a forty-hour week. Working the "daylight slaving" plan, which begins before sunup, and runs to after sundown, with no opportunities for fun, or spending money, if they had it. All of the time thinking of the gorgeous berries that will be on the vines in two months or more.

The children are all big enough to work before they are old enough to start to school, but even then many school days must be spent in the berry patch. The farmer's children are always "exempt" from the child labor law, and the truant officer employed by the county school board well knows that Johnny must stay at home to hoe the strawberries if he is to have shoes to wear when winter comes.

* * *

All of this passed through my mind as I stood behind a pile of empty crates, and watched the long lines of nondescript vehicles bearing the farmers' berries to the packing shed. Every crate spoke eloquently of farm children, so resolute and strong-minded that they could put every berry they picked into the cups! They had to do it, for only the filled cups would be accepted. And the farmer had only the cash received for his berries to buy shoes and stockings for the children.

While standing there, I saw native farm children working hard in the sun, with no protection at all. And I saw visiting city children in the shed, protected by union labor, union hours and union wages. The farm child, out in the hot sun, not daring to eat one of his own berries, while the other children were enjoying a pleasant vacation and eating as many as they wanted.

I strolled up as the buyer was dickering with my friend in the old sunbonnet. "Sixty cents a crate," he said. "Take it or leave it! I'm in a hurry. Next!"

The poor woman could not complain. She could only sell each crate for sixty cents, but the crate itself had cost fifty cents. The ten cents remaining was all she had to pay the president of the bank, who owned this packing shed, on her note for fertilizer for the berries, and to buy the promised clothing for the children who had worked so hard with and for her.

A woman came over who had been seated on the bench, under the roof, protected from the sun as well as from the low wages. She had finished her crate, and wanted another to "cap."

"What pay do you get?" I asked.

"Two cents a quart," she replied. Thirty-two quarts make a crate. Seated in the shade, on a bench, eating all she wanted of the best berries, getting her rent free, her firewood and electricity, with no expense at all, and yet for a few moments' work receiving four cents a crate more than the farm woman could get for several months' hard work.

She spied the big berries, and that was what she wanted. Big ones are capped quicker than small ones! It does not take so long to do a crate. That is all she saw—big berries. She could not see the tragedy I saw. She saw only work for herself and family.

* * *

Then I walked to the end of the shed. There was a long, wide belt on which the pans of berries were dumped after capping. Streams of water were forced on them as they passed down the line, and was drained off on slats. At the end of the belt, the berries were automatically weighed, a pound at a time. When one pound of berries fell into the large barrel, one pound of sugar fell in on top of them. When the barrel was filled, a man earning forty cents an hour grabbed it, fitted a head into it, and then, with another at the same price, rolled it out into the hot sunshine, and laid it on its side. There it was turned twice an hour.

The berries, sugar and sunshine made a heavy preserve in the barrel, and at night, a big truck, manned by labor at a good wage, carried it to the cold storage warehouse in the city, and the next time it appeared it was "strawberry sundae." But I cannot eat a strawberry sundae. I can only remember the look on the face of the farm woman as she untied the crates on the running board of the old car. EVELYN HARRIS.

The League of Nations as a Romancer

NOT long since the directors of the National University Offices, in collaboration with the League of Nations Institute of Intellectual Coöperation, sat around a board table in Paris, with the result that a booklet, Holiday Courses in Europe, 1934, now is distracting and tempting young people to spend a few weeks in far lands.

The League has been accused of many things, but who would have laid at its door the charge that it is a romancer, beguiler, allurer? Yet it has sent forth this booklet, for which there is no other word than "enchanting." Open its attractive white, blue and red covers and look within: there are no illustrations but they are not missed, for there are mental pictures aplenty. Turn the pages and then ask if anything so inviting ought to be offered to "foreigners"—and in a year when exchange is so difficult, too!

A delectable array of some 156 courses, in 99 different places, is spread before you. And as if this were not enough, a great steamship line "with representatives in all the principal towns of the world" makes special student express sailings. It seems as though one could hardly escape!

And as for choice, turn the pages at random. (Weimar) Music, art, literature, with special reference to Goethe and Schiller. (Harlech) Courses particularly designed for the inhabitants of rural districts; agriculture, economic problems of rural life; literature, history, local government, religion, institutions and music in Wales. . . . Agreeable sojourn in the Basque country—Basque folk lore. Excursions and sports. . . . (Vienna) Austro-American Institute of Education, courses for music teachers, school music for children in collaboration with the American People's College.

Courses begin in Vienna and are continued in Salzburg and Oetz (Tyrol); social welfare work, literature and art in Austria today. In London the Guild of Weavers and Dyers arrange for both beginners and advanced students. There is spinning on wheel and spindle and weaving on draw looms; and as for recreation it, too, is suggested: "Folk dancing, pipe playing, foil playing in the evenings." (Syracuse) A study of classic plays is pursued at the Greek Theater. (Freiburg) As if to offset the study of German international life, there are excursions in the Black Forest and to Lake Constance. . . .

The governors of the School of Mines at Cambourne have a six weeks' course; but there are no planned diversions here. At Pisa, however, excursions and study visits to the artistic centers of the neighborhood form a definite part in the short program of "Corporative law, corporative economy, Fascist constitutional legislation, corporative political economy, evolution of private law, history and origin of Fascism, corporativism and Fascism, theory and doctrines of Fascist government." At Burgos, famed for "the purest Spanish". . . one could go on, if not indefinitely at least far enough to find practically any desired course of study.

The picture of hosts of young people—mostly young, although maturity is no barrier to entrance—visiting other lands than their own and pursuing their brief studies and social contacts is a pleasant one. It is something more. The groups that visit Geneva, in July and August, to study post-war history and development of international affairs, return to their respective homes with a glimpse, at least, of the advantages and responsibilities of citizenship today in a world in which the international spirit is playing an ever-deepening part. IRENE ARMSTRONG.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Help the Foreign Service

THE authoritative and convincing articles which Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt, former United States Minister to Hungary, has been contributing to The Christian Science Monitor . . . are attracting national attention. . . .

It is an extraordinary and an almost unbelievable thing that a Congress which is ladling out, for the benefit of unemployed or only partially employed, for the relief of farmers, stock raisers, and dairymen . . . should coldly grudge the few million dollars which would be necessary to restore the foreign service of the United states to that state of efficiency which it was hoped had been fairly won and would be maintained under the operation of the Rogers Law. . . . What can it profit the country to encourage and develop its productive industries at home if the agencies for protecting the distribution of their products abroad are starved into inefficiency or worse? . . .

The preoccupation of the Administration with domestic affairs may be admitted. The pressure upon Congress of the flood of reconstruction legislation is obvious. Nevertheless, this issue of the hamstringing of the foreign service is quite as much a matter of domestic concern as it is of international significance. The President himself could do no better than to give early and aggressive attention to recommendations for its correction.—*Rolla (Mo.) New Era.*